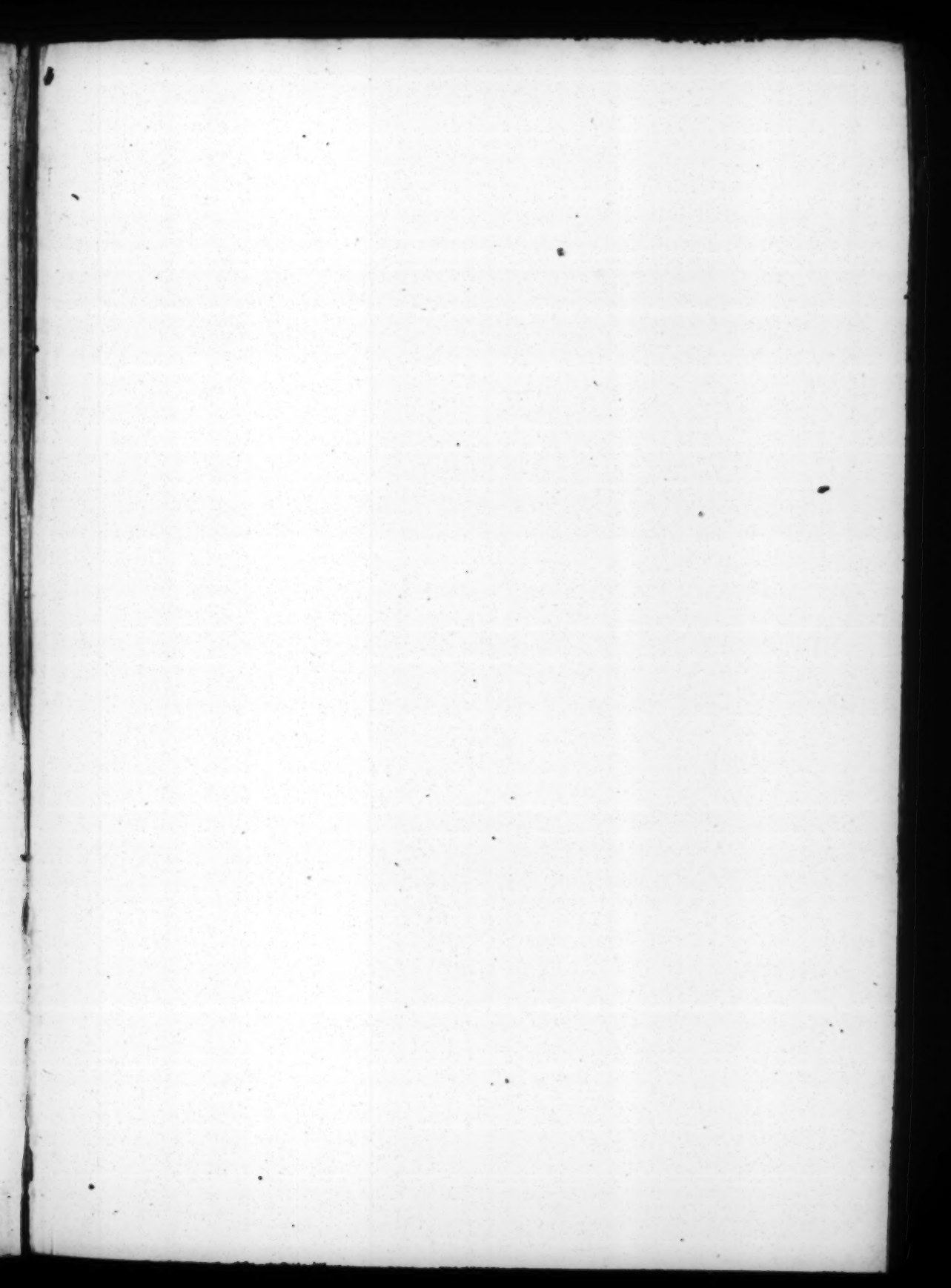


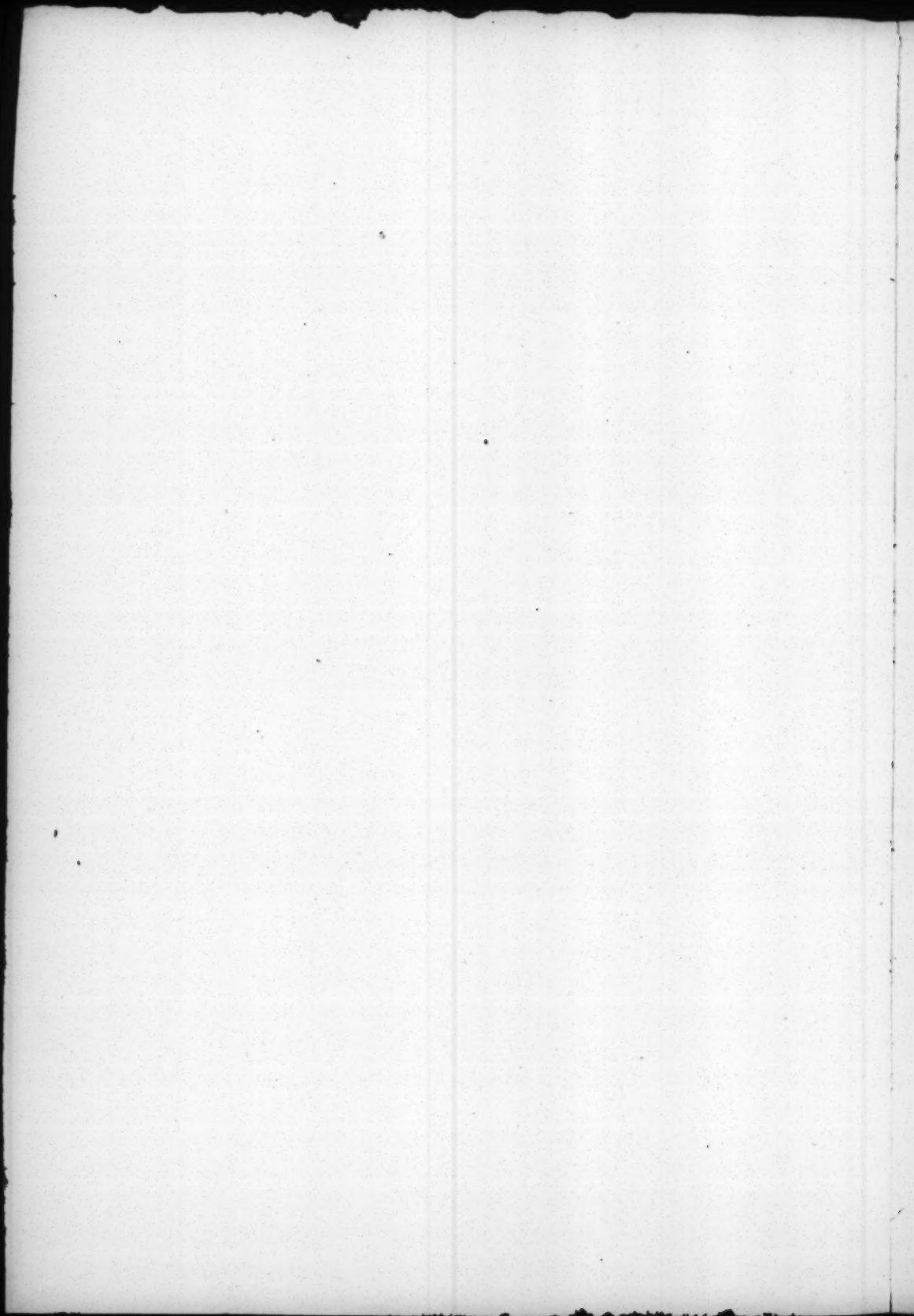


Elizabeth (Queen) The Joyfull Receyving of the Queenes most excellent Majestie into her Highnesse Citie of Norwich [*dedicated to Sir Owen Hopton by Ber. Gar. "Citizen of London," i.e. Bernard Garter*] (28 ll.) *title and last leaf in facsimile, leaf of dedication defective and mended, some ll. smudged, ~~sold not subject to return~~, half morocco, VERY RARE* sm. 4to. [H. Bynneman, 1578]

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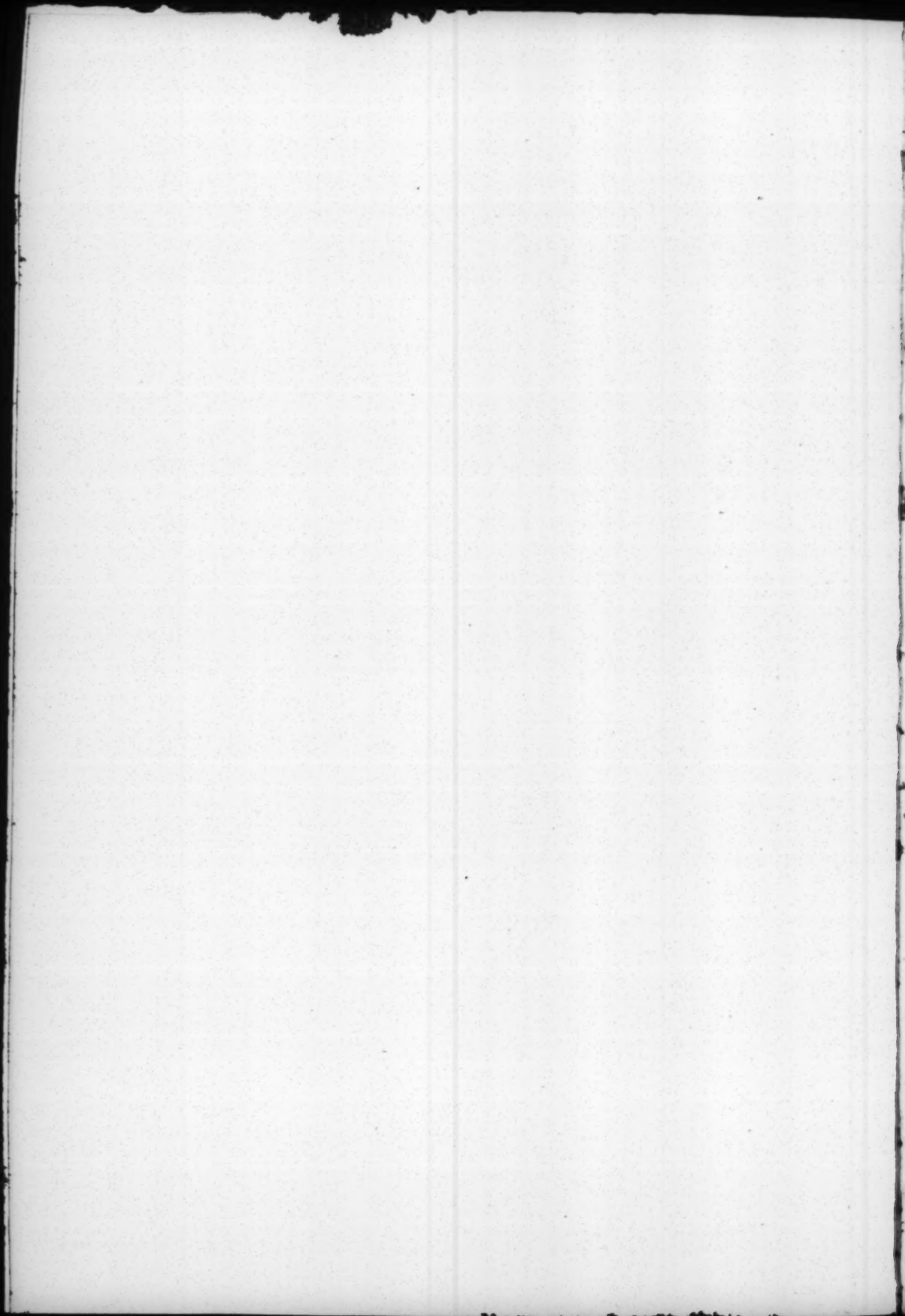


THE IOYFVLL  
Receyuing of the Queenes most  
excellent Maiestie into hir Highnesse  
Citie of NORVVICH: The things done  
*in the time of hir abode there: and the do-  
lor of the Citie at hir departure.*

Wherein are set downe diuers Ora-  
tions in Latine, pronouncelto hir  
Highnesse by Sir ROBERT WOOD  
Knight now Maior of the same Ci-  
tie, and others: and certainealso de-  
liuered to hir Maiestie in writing:  
euery of the turned into English.



AT LONDON,  
Imprinted by Henrie Bynneman.



The most worshipfull  
Sir Owen Propton Knight, the

Queene Maiesties Lieutenant of

his Maies. Tower of London, &c. &c.

Citizen of London, witheth healeth

the Maies. Tower of London



I herewith returne unto you  
which Right worshipfull, and vouchsa-  
fed to impart vnto me your earnest de-  
sire vnderstand the order and maner  
how this Maies. was receyued into that  
worthy Church. In which likewise to de-  
cider vnto you, what occasion  
offered themselves to me vpon the same  
your request. First appeared to me the Maies. of my Prince  
which beareth her kyngdome as the bright raiuyng beames  
of beautifull *Phaebus* sheweth forth in the earth: which gladdeth the  
hartes of the people there as they no lesse laboured to shew  
forth to view the excellency of their soueraigne, than the true  
labouring Bee enforceth his in the Spring tyme when dame  
*Flora* first decketh the lowly to seek their delight and ear  
sute, amongst the sweete muskyng floures. Then the abundant  
clemencie of his highnes receyuing the lowly haues of his lo-  
uing people in parte, as good as theyr meaning desired, so en-  
flamed their former desires, as euery sparke kindled a bonfire.  
The Nobilitie delighting this Harmony, so enuoured to haue  
in tune euery string of this heavenly Musike, as there was but  
one hart in Queene, Counsaile, and Communalte. The Mayor,  
Magistrates, and good Citizens employed their study and sub-  
stance

## *The Epistle Dedicatory*

staunce to hold on this happy beginning, the Prince had in pleasure the Nobles their desire, the whole traine of entertainment: As for the tyme of her continuance there, which seemed (if any such there be) a terrestriall Paradise. But when the framing Friday followed, which called his Maies then- I leaue (because I am loth to tell) the dolour that was, to the reporte of them that did see it. The next night Worthfull upon your demaund presented me these verses, viz. to be written, and these (I thinke) are the things which you desired to heare. And because I doubt not, but that there are a great number of your vertuous minde heerein to satisfie both me and you, I haue here set forth what my small capacite could collect (touching the same minnes) during the whole tyme of his abode here. And for my rude and raine dealing in this my doing, I beseech you, for that your Worthfull request carrieth me to my uttermost limite, wherein though the sodayne chopp of an vnskillfull Carpenter perhaps discomforth the strong timber of this beautifull frame: yet let the skilfull eye of your worship and other learned Reader (to whom I submitte me) place the fault to the best purpose, and holde my good will as a compence of my fault, and bynde me to them, and you

of ever

Your Worthships to com-  
mand. B. G.



# The receyuing of the Queenes Maiestie into hir highnesse Citie of Norvvich.



**O**n Saturday being the .xvi. of August. 1578. and in the twentieth yere of the raigne of our most gracious soueraigne Lady Elizabeth by the grace of God Quēn of England, Frāce, and Irelande, Defendoz of the Faith. &c. The same our moste dread and soueraigne Lady (continuyng hir Progresse in Norfolke) immediately after dinner set forward from Bakenashe, where she had dynded with the Ladye Style, beeyng fīue myles distant from Norwich, towarde the same hir most dutifull Citie: Sir Robert Wood, then Esquire, and nowe Knight, Maior of the same Citie, at one of the Clocke the same happy day, sette forward to meete with hir Maiestie in this order: Firste there roade befoze him wel and seemely mounted, threescore of the most comelie yong men of the Citie, as Bachelers, apparelled all in blacke Sattyn doublets, blacke Hose, blacke Tassata Hattes and yeallowe Bandes, and their vniuersall liuerie was a Pandylion of purple Tassata, layde aboute with silver Lace: and so apparelled, marched forwardes two and two in a ranke. Then one whiche represented King G V R G V N T, sometyme King of Englande, whiche buylde the Castle of Norwich, called Blanch-Flowre, and layde the foundation of the Citie. He was mounted vpon a bzaue Courser, and was thus furnished: His body Ar-

## The receiuing of the *Countess*

med, his Bales of græne and white silke: on his head a black velvet Hat, with a plume of white feathers. There attended vpon him thre Henchmen in white and græne: one of them did beare his Helmet, the seconde his Tergat, the thirde his Staffe. After him a noble compante of Gentlemen, and wealthie Citizens in velvet Coates and other costly furniture, bzauply mounted. Then followed the Officers of the Citie every one in his place. Then the Sword-bearer, with the Sworde & Harte of Mayntaunance. Then the Maior, & foure and twentie Aldermen, and the Recorder, all in Scarlette gownes, whercof, so many as had bin Maiors of the Citie, and were Iustices, did weare their scarlet cloakes. Then followed so many as had bin Sheriffs, and were no Aldermen, in violet Gownes, and latten tippets. Then followed diuers other, to keepe the people from disturbing the array aforesayde. Thus euery thing in due and comely order, they all (except GVRGVNT whiche stayed hir Maiesties commyng within a slight shotte or two of the citie, where the Castle of Blaunche Flowre was in moste beautifull prospect) marched forwardes to a brydge, called Hartforde Bridge, the vttermoste limit that way, distant from the Citie two miles or thereabouts, to mete with hyr Maiestie: who, within one houre or litle more after their attendaunce, came in suche gracious and princely wise, as rauished the hartes of all hir louing subiects, and might haue terrified the stoutest heart of any enemy to beholde. Whether the Maiestie of the Prince, whiche is incomparable, or ioy of hir subiectes, whiche excæded measure, were the greater, I thinke woulde haue appalled the iudgement of Apollo to define. The acclamations and cries of the people to the Almighty God for the preservation of hir Maiesty, rattled so loude, as hardly for a great tyme coulde any thing be hearde: But at laste, as euery thyng hath an ende, the noyse appeased: and the Maior saluted hir highnesse with the Oration following, and yelded to hir Maiestie therewith the sworde of the Citie, and a fayre standing Cuppe of siluer and gilt, with a couer, and in the Cup one hundredth poundes in golde. The Oration was in these wordes:

*Si nobis*

into the Citie of Norwich.

The Mayors Oration.



Inobis ab Optimo Maxi-  
mo concederetur, optio quid  
rerum humanarum, nunc  
potissimum vellemus: nihil  
duceremus antiquius (Au-  
gustissima Princeps) quàm ut tuus ille, qui  
ita nos recreat, castissimi ocelli radius pos-  
set in abditissimos cordium nostrorum an-  
gulos se conferre. Cerneret profecto quanta  
sint hilaritate perfusa, quàm in ipsis arte-  
rijs & venulis spiritus & sanguis gestiant:  
dum intuemur te huius Regni lumen (ut  
David olim fuit Israelitici) in hijs tandem  
finibus post longam spem, & ardentissima  
vota exoriri. Equidem ut pro me, qui tua  
ex autoritate & clementia (quod humilli-  
mis gratijs profiteor) celeberrimæ huic Ci-  
uitati præsum, & pro hijs meis fratribus,  
atq; omni hoc populo quem tuis auspicijs re-  
gimus, ex illorum sensu loquar, quod & ip-  
se

ſe ſentio : ſic nos demum ſupplicibus votis  
 expoſcimus, vt Maieſtatem tuam beneuo-  
 lam nobis, & propitiam experiamur : vt  
 nunquam cuiquam populo adueniſti gratior  
 quàm nobis. In illius rei luculentiffimum in-  
 dicium, inſignia hæc honoris, & officiij no-  
 ſtri, quæ nobis clemētiffimus Princeps Hē-  
 ricus Quartus quinto ſui Regni anno cum  
 Prætoribus, Senatoribus, & Vicecomitibus  
 conceſſit : (cū antea Balliuis (vt vocant)  
 ultra annalium noſtrorum memoriam re-  
 geremur) perpetuis deinde Regum priui-  
 legijs, & corroborata nobis, & aucta mag-  
 nificè, Maieſtati tuæ omnia exhibemus,  
 quæ per tuam vnius clemētiam (quam cum  
 immortalibus gratijs prædicare nunquam  
 ceſſabimus) vicesimo iam anno tenuimus.  
 Atq; vnâ cum illis, hunc Theſaurum, quaſi  
 pignus noſtrarū & voluntatum, & facul-  
 tatum, quas omnes, quantæ, quantulæue  
 ſint, ad tuum arbitrium deuouimus : vt ſi  
 quid



quid omni hoc fœliciffimi tui tēporis decursu  
 admiffimus, quod amantiſſimos, obſequētif-  
 ſimos, amplitudinis tuæ ſaluti, Coronæ, emo-  
 lumento deuotiſſimos non deceat: ſtatuas de  
 nobis, & noſtris omnibus, pro tua clementiſ-  
 ſima voluntate. Sin ita clauum huius Ciui-  
 tatis (Deo duce) reximus: vt eam in portu  
 ſaluam Maieſtati tuæ conſeruauerimus,  
 & populum primum gloriæ Dei, & veræ  
 religionis, deinde ſalutis, honoris, & volun-  
 tatis tuæ ſtudioſiſſimum, quantum in nobis  
 eſt, effecerimus: tum non libet nobis id à te  
 petere, quod inſita tibi ſingularis clemen-  
 tia facillimè à te ipſa impetrabit. Tan-  
 tum obſecramus, vt Amplitudinem  
 tuā Deus omnibus & animi, &  
 corporis bonis cumulatiſſimè  
 beare velit.

# The Receyuing of the Q. Maiestie

The Mayors Oration Engliſhed.



Our wiſhe ſhould be graunted vnto vs by the Almighty, vwhat humaine thing vve vvould chiefly deſire: vve vvould account nothing more pretious (moſt Royall Prince) than that the bright beame of your moſt chaſt eye, which doth ſo chere vs, might penetrate the ſecret ſtrait corners of our hartes: then ſurely ſhould you ſee how great ioyes are diſperſed there, and howe the ſpिरite and liuely bloud tickle in our arteries and ſmall veynes, in beholding thee the light of this Realme (as Dauid vvvas of Iſraell) now at length, after long hope and earneſt petitions, to appeare in theſe coaſtes. Truly on mine ovne part, vvwhich by your highneſſe authoritie and clemencie (vvith humble thanks be it ſpoken) do gouerne this famous Citie, and on the parte of theſe my brethren and all theſe people vvwhich by your authoritie vve rule (ſpeaking as they meane, and as I my ſelfe doe thinke) this onely vvith all our hartes and humble praiers vve deſire, that vve may ſo finde your Maiestie gracious and favourable vnto vs, as you for your part neuer came to any ſubiects better vvelcome thā to vs your poore ſubiectes here. For moſt manifeſt token vvherof, vve preſent vnto your Maiestie here, theſe ſignes  
of

*into hir Citie of Norwich.*

of honour and office, whiche vve receiued of the most mighty Prince Henry the fourth, in the fift yere of his raigne, then to vs granted in the name of Mayor, Aldermen, and Shirifs, vvhether as before tyme out of minde or mention, vve vvere gouerned by Bayliffes (as they terme them) vvhich euer since haue bene both established and encreased vwith continuall priuiledges of Kinges : And vvhich by your only clemencie (vvhich vwith immortal thanks vve shall neuer cease to declare) vve haue novv these.xx. yeres enjoyed : and together vwith those signes, this treasure is a pledge of our good vvills and habilitie : vvhich all howv great or little so euer they be, vve poure down at your pleasure, that if vve haue neglected any thing in all this course of your most happy raigne, vvhich becommeth most louing, obedient, and vvell vvilling subiectes to performe, for the preservation of your Crowvn, and aduancement of your highnes, you may then determine of vs and al ours, at your most gracious pleasure. But if vve haue (God being our guide) so ordered the gouernance of this citie, that vve haue kept the same in safetie to your Maiesties vse, and made the people therein (as much as in vs lieth) first, most studious of Gods glory and true religion, and next of your Maiesties health, honour, and pleasure, then aske vve

B.ij.

nothing

## The receyuing of the Q. Maiestie

nothing of you, for that the singular clemencie ingrafted in your highnes, vvil easily of it self graunt that vvhich is requisite for vs to obtain. VVe only therefore desire, that God vvould abundantly blesse your highnesse vvith al good gifts of minde and body.

Whiche Oracion ended, hir Maiestie accepting in good part every thing deliuered by the Maior, did thankfully aunswere him in these woordes, or verie lyke in effect. We hartily thanke you; Maister Maior, and all the reste, for these tokens of good will, neuerthelesse Princes haue no neede of money: God hath endowd vs abundantly, we come not therefore, but for that whiche in right is our owne, the heartes and true allegeaunce of our Subiects, whiche are the greatest riches of a Kingdome: whereof as we assure our selues in you, so doe you assure yout selues in vs of a louyng and gracious soueraigne: wherewith was deliuered to the Mayor, a Pace or Sceptre, whiche hee carryed befoze him to his lodging, whiche was in the Bishop of Norwich his Pallace, two myles distant from that place. The Cup and money was deliuered to a Gentleman, one of his Maiesties footemen to carry: The Mayor sayde to hym, *sunt hic Centum libra puri auri*, the couer of the Cup lifted by hym Maiestie saide to the footeman, looke to it, there is a hundredth pound. With that his highnesse, with the whole companie, marched towarde Norwich; till they came to a place called the Towne Close, distant from the Citie a good sightshot, where the partie, which represented Gurgunt, came forth, as in maner is expressed, and was ready to haue declared to his Maiestie thys speech following: but by reason of a shewre of raine whiche came, his Maiestie hastened away, the speech not vttered: But thus it was.

**L**eaue of to muse most gracious Prince of English soile,  
What sodaine wight in Martiall wise approacheth nere:

King



into hir Citie of Norwich.

King Gurgent I am hight, King Belins eldest sonne,  
Whose syre Dunwallo first, the Brittain crowne did weare.  
Whom truthlesse Gutlack forste to passe the surging seas,  
His falshode to reuenge, and Denmarke lande to spoyle.  
And finding in returne, this place a gallant vente,  
This Castle fayre I built, a forte from foraine soile:  
To winne a Conquest, gets renowne and glorious name,  
To keepe and vse it well, deserues eternall fame.  
Whē brute through citiēs, townes, the woods & dales did sound:  
ELIZABETH this country peerlesse Queene drew neare:  
I was found out, my selfe in person noble Queene  
Did hast, before thy face in presence to appeare.  
Two thousand yeares welnye in silence lurking still:  
Heare, why to thee alone this seruice I do yelde.  
Besides that, at my Cities sute, their founder first  
Should gratulate most this ioyfull fight in open field.  
Foure speciall poyntes and rare concurring in vs both  
This speciall seruice haue reseruid to thee alone:  
The glory though of eche in thee doth farre surmount,  
Yet great with small comparde, will like appeare anone.  
When doubtfull warres the Brittain princes long had wroong,  
My grandfire first vniting all did weare the Crowne.  
Of Yorke and Lancaster, who did conclude the broyles?  
Thy grandfire Henry, seuenth, a king of great renowne.  
Myne vnclē Brennus eke, my father, ioyning handes,  
Olde Rome did raze, and sacke, and halfe consume with fire:  
Thy puissant father so, new Rome that purple whore  
Did sacke, and spoyle hir neare of all hir glittering tire.  
Lo Cambridge scholes by myne assignement founded first,  
By thee my Cambridge scholes are famous through the world,  
I thirtie wandring ships of banisht men relieved.  
The thronges of banisht soules that in this Citie dwell,  
Do weepe for ioy, and pray for thee with teares vntold.  
In all these thinges thou noble Queene doest farre excell.  
But loe to thee I yelde as dautie doth me binde  
In open field my selfe, my Citie, Castle, Key,

## The receiuing of the Q. Maiesly

Most happy fathers Kinges in such a daughter Queene,  
Most happy England were, if thou shouldest neuer die.  
Go on most noble Prince, for I must hast away,  
My Citie gates do long; their Soueraigne to receyue:  
More true thou neuer couldst, nor loyall subiects finde,  
Whose hartes full fast with perfect loue to thee do cleaue.

**W**hen hir Maieslie, dzeue neare the Gates of the Citie called Sainct Stephens gates, whiche with the walles there were both gallauntly and strongly repayzed. The gate it selfe was thus enriched and beautified, Firste the Portcullice was new made both timber & yron, then the outward side of the gate was thus beautified: The Quænes Armes were moste richely and beautifullly set forth in the chiefe fronte of the gate, on the one side thereof; but somewhat lower, was placed the scutchion of S. George, or Sainct George hys crosse: on the other side, the armes of the Citie: and directly vnder the Quænes Maieslies armes, was placed the Falcon, hir highnesse badge, in due forme, and vnder the same were wrytten these wordes, God and the Queene we serue. The Inner side of the gate was thus beautified: on the right side was gorgeously set forth the redde Rose, signifying the house of Yorke, on the left side the white Rose, representing the house of Lancaster: in the middelt was the white and redde Rose united, expyessing the Union, vnder the which was placed by discent the armes of the Quæne, and vnder that were wrytten these two verses:

DIVISION kindled stryfe,

blisf VNION quenchte the flame:

Thence sprang our noble PHAENIX deare,

the pearlesse prince of FAME.

And besides that, at this gate, the Waiters of the Citie were placed with loude Musicke, who chærefully and melodiously welcomed hir Maieslie into the Citie: and then passed she forward, through Sainct Stephens strate, where the first Pageant was placed in forme following.

The

into hir Citie of Norwich.

The first Pageant was in Saint  
Stephens Parish in this manner.

It was buylded somewhat lyke the manner of a stage, of  
Irl. fote long, and in bꝛeath eight fote. From the stahing  
place bpwarde, was a bancke framed in the manner of a free  
stone wall, in very decent and beautifull soꝛte: and in the heighth  
thereof were wꝛitten these Sentences. *viz.*

The causes of this common wealth are,

God truely preached.

Iustice duely executed.

The people obedient.

Idlenesse expelled.

Labour cherished.

Vniuerfall concorde preferred.

From the standing place downward, it was beautified with  
Painters woꝛke artificially, expꝛessing to sight the portrai-  
ture of these seuerall Lombes, and the Weauers in them (as  
it were woꝛking) and ouer euery Lombe the name thereof, *viz.*  
ouer the first Lombe was wꝛittē, the weauing of Woꝛsted: o-  
uer the seconde, the weauing of Russels: ouer the thirde, the  
weauing of Darnix: ouer the fourth, the weauing of Tuft  
Mockado: the fifth the weauing of lace: the sixte the weauing  
of Cassa: the seauenth the weauing of Frindge. And then was  
there the pꝛotraiture of a Patrone, and two oꝛ thꝛe chyldren, &  
ouer hyꝛ head was wꝛitten these woꝛdes, Good nurture chaun-  
geth qualities. Upon the stage there stode at the one ende  
eyght small women chyldren spinnyng Woꝛsted yarne, and at  
the other ende as many knittynge of Woꝛsted yarne hose: and  
in the myddest of the sayde stage stode a pretie Boy richly appa-  
relled, which represented the Common welth of the Citie. And  
all the reste of the stage was furnished with men, whiche made  
the sayde seuerall woꝛkes, and befoꝛe euery man the woꝛke in-  
deede, and euery thing thus in readinesse, stayed hir Maiesties  
comming, and when she did come, the childe which represented  
Common welth, did speake to hir highnesse these woꝛdes. *viz.*  
Most

## *The receiuing of the Q. Maiesly*

Most gracious Prince, vndoubted soueraigne Queene,  
Our onely ioy next God, and chiefe defence:  
In this small shewe, our whole estate is scene.  
The welth we haue, we finde proceede from thence,  
The idle hande hath here no place to feede,  
The painefull wight hath stil to serue his neede.

Againe, our seate denyes our trafique heere,  
The Sea too neare decides vs from the rest,  
So weake we were within this dozen yeare,  
As care did quench the courage of the best:  
But good aduise, hath taught these little handes  
To rende in twayne the force of pining bandes.

ating to  
pinners.  
inting to  
oombes.  
inting to  
vorkes.

From Combed wool we drawe this slender threede,  
From thence the Loombes haue dealing with the same,  
And thence againe in order do proceede,  
These seuerall workes, which skilfull art doth frame:  
And all to driue Dame neede into hir caue,  
Our heades and handes together labourde haue.

VVe bought before the things that now we sell,  
These slender ympes, their workes do passe the waues,  
Gods peace and thine, we holde and prosper well,  
Of euery mouth the handes the charges saues.  
Thus through thy helpe and ayde of power deuine,  
Doth NORVVICH liue, whose harts and goods are thine.

*FINIS. B G.*

**T**his shee pleased hir Maieslie so greatly, as she particu-  
larly viewed the knitting and spinning of the children, per-  
used the Loombes, and noted the seuerall workes and commodi-  
ties which were made by these meanes: and then after greates  
thanks by hir given to the people, marched towards the next  
bet place, where was made a second deuise as followeth.

The



## into hir Citie of *Norwich*.

### The second Pageant.

**T**he seconde Pageant thwarted the Stræte at the entrance of the Market, betwene Mayster Skinner and Mayster Quashe, beyng in breadth two and fiftie fote of assise, and was diuided into thre gates, viz. in the middell a mayne gate, and on eyther side a posterne: the maine gate in breadth fourtene fote, eche posterne eight fote, their heigths equal to their proportion: ouer eche posterne was as it were a Chamber, whiche Chambers were replenished with Musicke. And ouer all the gates, passed a stage of eight fote broade, made in the maner of a Pageant, both curious, rich, and delightfull, the whole worke from the Pageant downeward, seemed to be Iaspur and Marble. In the forefront towarde hir Maistie, was the Armes of Englands on the one side the gate, and on the other side the Falcon with Crowne and Scepter, whiche is hir owne badge. The other side was beautified with the armes of England on the one side the gate, and with the crosse of Englands on the other side. The Stage or Pageant was replenished with fve personages apparelled like women. The first was, the City of *Norwich*: the second *Debora*: the thirde *Indeth*: the fourth *Esther*: the fifth *Martia*, sometime Quene of England. At the first sight of the Prince, and till hir Maisties comming to the Pageant, the Musicians, whiche were close in the Chambers of the saide Pageant, vsed their loude Musicke, and then ceased: wherewith hir highnesse stayed, to whome the personage representing the Cittie of *Norwich*, did speake in these wordes. viz.

**W**hom Fame resounds with thundring Trump, which rends the ratling skies  
And pierceth to the hautie heauens, and thence descending flies  
Through flickering ayre: and so conioints the Sea and shoare together,  
In admiration of thy grace, good Queene thart welcome hither:  
More welcome than *Terpsicore*, was to the town of *Troy*.  
Sea-faring men by *Gemini* conceiue not halfe my ioy:  
Strong *Hercules* to *Theseus* was neuer such delight  
Nor *Nisus* to *Eurialus* as I haue in this sight,  
*Penelope* did neuer thirst *Vlisses* more to see  
Than I poore *Norwich* hungred haue to gaine the sight of thee.

## The receiuing of the Q. Maieſtie

And now that theſe my happy eyes beholde thy heauenly face,  
The Lord of Lordes I humbly pray, to bliſſe thy noble grace  
VVith *Naiſſors* life, with *Sibilles* health, with *Craſus* ſtock and ſtore,  
VVith all good giſtes of *Salomon*, and twice as many more.  
VVhat ſhould I ſay? thou art my ioy next God, I haue none other,  
My princeſſe and my peerleſſe Queene, my ſouing nurſe and mother.  
My goods and lands, my hands and hart, my limbes and life are thine,  
VVhat is mine owne in right or thought, to thee I do reſigne.  
Graunt then (oh gracious ſoueraigne Queene) this only my request,  
That that which ſhal be done in me, be conſtrued to the beſt.  
And take in part my ſlender ſhewes, wherein my whole pretence  
Is for to pleaſe your Maieſtie, and end without offence.  
So ſhall I clap my hands for ioy, and hold my ſelfe as rich  
As if I had the golde of Inde, and double twice as much.

FINIS. B. G.

## Then ſpake *Debora*.

VV Here princes ſitting in their thrones ſet god before their ſight  
And liue according to his lawe, and guide their people right,  
There doth his bleſſed giſtes abounde, there kingdomes firmly ſtand  
There force of foes cannot preuaile, nor furie ſerue the land.  
My ſelfe (oh peerleſſe Prince) do ſpeake by prooſe of matter paſt,  
VVhich prooſe by praſtiſe I perſournde, and ſoylde his foes at laſt.  
For *Iabin* king of *Canaan*, poore *Iſrael* did ſpigh,  
And ment by force of furious rage to ouerrun vs quite.  
Nyne hundred Iron Chariots, he brought into the field.  
VVith cruell captaine *Siſera* by force to make vs yeelde.  
His force was great, his fraude was more, he fought, we did defende,  
And twenty winters long did laſt this warre without an end.  
But he that neyther ſleepes nor ſlackes ſuch furies to correct,  
Appointed me *Debora* for the iudge of his elect:  
And did deliuer *Siſera* into a womans hande,  
I ſlew them all, and ſo in reſt his people helde the lande.  
So mightie prince, that puiſaunt Lord, hath pleaſte thee here to be,  
The rule of this triumphant Realme alone belongeth to thee.

Continue

## into hir Citie of *Norwich*.

Continue as thou hast begon, weede out the wicked route,  
Vpholde the simple, meeke and good, pull downe the proud & stoute.  
Thus shalt thou liue and raigne in rest, and mightie God shalt please.  
Thy state be sure, thy subiectes safe, thy common welth at ease.  
Thy God shal graunt thee length of life, to glorify his name,  
Thy deedes shall be recorded, in the booke of lasting fame.

FINIS. B.G.

## Then spake *Juderb*.

**O**H floure of Grace, oh prime of Gods elect,  
Oh mighty Queene and finger of the Lord,  
Did God sometime by me poore wight correct,  
The Champion stoute, that him and his abhord?  
Then be thou sure thou art his mighty hand,  
To conquere those which him and thee withstand.

The rage of foes *Bethulia* did besiege,  
The people faint were ready for to yeeld:  
God ayded me poore widow nere thelesse,  
To enter into *Holofernes* field,  
And with this sword by his directing hand,  
To slay his foe, and quiet so the land.

If this his grace were giuen to me poore wight,  
If widowes hand could vanquish such a foe:  
Then to a Prince of thy surpassing might,  
VVhat Tirant liues but thou mayest ouerthrow.  
Perseuer then his seruant as thou art,  
And hold for aye a noble victors part.

Finis. B. G.

## Then *Hester* spake.

**T**He fretting heads of furious foes haue skill,  
As well by fraude as force to finde their pray:  
In smiling lookes doth lurke a lot as ill,  
As where both sterne and sturdy streames do sway,  
Thy selfe oh Queene, a prooffe hath scene of this,  
So well as I poore *Esther* haue ywis.

C.ij.

As

## The receyuing of the Q. Maieslie

As labins force did Israel perplex,  
And Holofernes fierce Betbuliel besiege,  
So Hamons flights sought me and mine to vex,  
Yet shewde a face a subiect to his liege.  
But Force nor Fraude, nor Tyrant strong can trap,  
Those whiche the Lorde in his defence doth wrap.

The proofes I speake by vs haue erst bin scene,  
The proofes I speake, to thee are not vnknown.  
Thy God thou knowest most dread and soueraigne Queen,  
A world of foes of thine hath ouerthrowen,  
And hither nowe triumphantly doth call  
Thy noble Grace, the comforte of vs al.

Dost thou not see the ioy of all this flocke?  
Vouchsafe to viewe their passing glad some cheare,  
Be still (good Queene) their refuge and their rocke,  
As they are thine to serue in loue and feare:  
So Fraude, nor Force, nor foraine Foe may stand  
Against the strength of thy moste puyssaunt hand.

FINIS. B.G.

## Then spake Martia.

VV Ith long discourse (oh puissant Prince) some tract of time we spend,  
Vouchsafe yet nowe a little more, and then we make an ende.  
The thundring blaste of Fame, whereof Dame *Norwich* first did speake,  
Not only shooke the aire and skies, but all the earth did breake,  
It rend vp graues, and bodies raise, eche spirite tooke his place,  
And this alonely worde was hearde: Here cometh the pearle of Grace,  
Here comes the lewell of the worlde, hir peoples whole delight,  
The Paragon of present time, and Prince of Earthly might.  
The voice was strange, the wonder more: For when we viewde the Earth,  
Eche Prince that erst had raigned here, receyde againe his breath;  
And with his breath, a liberie to holde againe his place,  
If any one amongest vs all exceede your noble Grace.  
Some comforte euery one conceyde to catche againe his owne,  
His vtmost skill was trimly vsde, to haue his vertues knowne.  
The playes surpasse my skill to tell, but when eche one had sayde,

Apollis



## into hir Citie of *Norwich*.

*Apollo* did himsele appeare and made vs all dismayde:  
VVil you contende with hir (quoth he,) within whose sacred breast  
Dame *Pallas* and my selfe haue framde our soueraigne seate of rest:  
VVhose skill directs the Muses nine; whose grace doth *Venus* staine:  
Hir eloquence like *Mercurie*: Like *Iuno* in hir traine:  
VVhose God is that eternall *Ioue* which holds vs al in awe:  
Beleeue me, you exceede the bounds of equitie and lawe.  
Therewith they shronke themselues aside, not one I coulde espie,  
They coutht them in their caues agayne and therofull quiet lye,  
Yet I that *Martia* hight, whiche sometime rulde this land,  
As Queene for thirtie three yeares space, gate licence at his hande,  
And so *Gurguntius* did, my husbands father deare,  
VVhiche built this Towne and Castle both, to make oure homage here,  
VVhiche homage mightie Queene accept: The Realme and right is thine:  
The Crowne, the Scepter, and the sworde to thee we do resigne.  
And wishe to God, that thou mayste raigne, twice *Nestors* yeares in peace,  
Triumphing ouer all thy foes, to all our loyes encrease. Amen.

FINIS. B. G.

Herewith she passed vnder the gate, with such thanks, as  
plainely expessed hir noble nature: and the Musitions within  
the gate vpon their softe instruments vsed broken Musicke, and  
one of them did sing this Dittie.

From slumber softe I sell a sleepe,  
From sleepe to dreame, from dreame to depe delight,  
Eche Iem the Gods had giuen the world to keepe  
In Princely wise came present to my sight:  
Such solace then did sincke into my minde,  
As mortall man on molde coulde neuer finde.  
The Gods did striue, and yet their sinnes were fullere,  
Ech one woulde haue a Vertue of hir owne,  
Dame *Iuno* thought the highest place most meete  
For hir, bicause of riches was hir throne:  
Dame *Venus* thought by reason of hir looe  
That she might claime the highest place aboue.

## *The receyving of the Q. Maiestie*

The Virgins state DIANA still did prayse,  
And CERES prayde the fruite of fertile soyle:  
And PRYDENCE did dame PALLAS chiefly rayse,  
MINERVA all for eloquence did strive,  
They smylde to see their quarelling estate,  
And Iove himselfe decided their debate.

My sweetes (on he) leaue of your sugred strife,  
In equall place I haue assignde you all:  
A soueraigne wight there is that beareth life,  
In whose sweete hart I haue inclosde you all.  
Of ENGLAND soyle she is the soueraigne Queene,  
Your vigors there do flourish still and Greene.

They skipt for ioy, and gaue their franke consent,  
The noyse resounded to the hawtie skie:  
With one lowd voyce they cryed al content,  
They clapt their handes, and therewith waked I.  
The world and they concluded with a breath,  
And wisht long raigne to Queene ELIZABETH.

*Finis. B. G.*

**H**erewith she passed through the market place, whiche was  
goodly garnished, & thence through the other streets which  
were trimly decked, directly to the Cathedral church, where Te  
Deum was song, and after seruite she went to the Bishops pa  
lace, where hir Maiestie kept the time she continued in Nor  
wich. All this was upon Saturday the xvi. of August. 1578.

Upon the Monday following, M. Churchyard brought Mer  
curie in a gallant coach strangely apparelled, into the greene  
yard vnder the priuy or bedchamber window, out of the which,  
the Quenes Maiestie looked which Mercurie, in verse made for  
that purpose, vttered to hir highnesse, that if it were hir pleasure  
at any tyme to take the ayre abroad, there were deuises to be  
seene to pleasure hir Maiestie, and according to that promise on  
Tuesday following (for before that day by means of the wea  
ther she went not abroad) he performed a very pety pleasant

shew

# into hir Citie of Norwich.

Shew befoze hir highnesse without S. Peters gates as he went  
towards Colsie Parke to hunt: In whiche day the Minister of  
the Dutch church pronouncing to hir Maestie the Relation fol-  
lowing, presented the Cup therein mentioed, which I esteeme  
to be worth fiftie poundes, very curiously wrought.

## Oratio ad Serenissimam Angliae Re- ginam habita. 19. Augusti. 1578. a Mini-

stro ecclesiae Belgogermanicae Nordouicem  
in loco publico.



Magna orationibus qui per celebratum  
rate vixerunt fuit laus; Serenissima Regi-  
na, quod indicum animos partim suauilo-  
quentia, partim posita rei personae ante ip-  
sorum oculos calamitate, in quemcunque  
vellent animi habitum transformarent.  
Prius membrum non valuerim nobis ob-  
culos ponere hominum facilitatem, quod adeo  
sequaces disloque audientes facerent, ut se  
linguis duci paterentur: Posterius magnam ubique apud gentes, qua-  
rum Respublica operabili ordine fuit constituta obtinuit gratiam: longe  
autem maiorem apud eos qui Christo nomen acceperunt: omnium vero  
maximam apud te o Serenissima Regina, ecclesiae Christi nutrix, cuius  
animum verbo Dei obsequentem instruxit, non fucatus hic sermo, sed  
Christi spiritus, pietatisque zelus: ipsissima priorum calamitas afflicto-  
rumque lachryma, lachryma inquam Christifidelium te commouerunt;  
misera dispersae Christi membra quibusque iniurjs obiecta, mille  
iam montibus cernita, in caelum salutemque animi iuxta ac corporis re-  
cipere atque protegere: Ob hac singularia tua in nos pietatis beneficia,  
et quod tutore optimo Magistratus in hac tua Nordouicensi urbe  
(quam Maestas tua nobis ob Christi religionem exulantibus domicilij  
loco clementer concessit) vivimus, adde quod Populus in nos animum fa-  
uorabilem experimur, inprimis Deo patri, et Domino unico servatori  
nostro Iesu Christo, deinde et tibi Serenissima Regina immortales non  
quas



## The receiuing of the Q. Maiestie

quas debemus sed quas possumus agimus gratias: Porro humile quidem  
et unicuique nostrum est votum, animi nostri gratitudinem Maie-  
stati tua ostendere: Ecce igitur nullum munus, sed animum nostrum:  
nullum regium splendorem, sed pietatem posteritatisq; monumentum Serē-  
nissima tua Maiestati consecratum, hoc autem eo gratius maiestati tuae  
fore confidimus, quod inculpatissimiq; Iosephi historia, Dei erga Maie-  
statem tuam bonitas, ad viuum sit delineata, quem nulla astutia, nullum  
robur, nulla deniq; regnandi libido, sed fides constans, Christiani pectoris  
pietas, caelestisq; virtus, singulari Dei favore ex sanguinaria fratrum con-  
spiratione, morisq; metu, ad summam dignitatem, regniq; decus euexe-  
runt: In huius fratres non aliena videtur proverbialis illa apud Habra-  
os sententia, Invidia malarum rerum appetitus, et studium varia glo-  
ria hominibus sapissime occasio sunt sui interitus, tamen quod Iosephi a-  
nimum attinet, ea fuit praeclara et temperantia, et fortitudo, ut ni-  
mis iniquus simul et parvus censeretur, qui eum vel minimo vindi-  
candi affectu accusare velit, adeo Dei providentiae et se, et omne vita  
sua studium, vita inquam in alieno regno discrimen commisit, ut non  
aliunde quam a solo Dei nutu pendere visus sit: sed quorsum ista? In te  
ne hac ipsa aliq; consimilia à Serenissima Regina, et regni tui ratione  
omnium oculis conspicua sunt? Hac inquam esse ecclesia Christi felicis-  
simum gaudium, spirituale diadema, et summum decus, huius vero re-  
gni vere Regium splendorem, atque perennem gloriam, quis nisi mente  
capere inficiari potest? Pyssime tu quidem singulari Dei bonitate as-  
nimum Iosephi tum in regni tui conseruatione, tum in regno Christi am-  
plificando imitata es: o nutritrix ecclesiae Dei fidelissima, solius enim Dei est  
nunc per res (prout hominum oculis sunt subiecta) secundas disperdere,  
illum autem per quatuor tentationum genera rerumq; discrimina extolle-  
re: quos ut vasa suae misericordiae agnoscit, ita etiam et bonitate et spi-  
ritus sui cum consolatione, tum fortitudine ad aeterna visa felicitatem  
prosequitur: Quod nostrum votum ratum esse, Maiestatem tuam reg-  
niq; ordinem spirituali prudentia ac sapientia stabilire, eamq; in longam  
aetatem seruare, tua item Maiestatis subditos vera sui cognitione  
magis ac magis imbuere, dignetur bonus ille et clemens

Deus per merita filij sui Domini nostri

Iesu Christi. Amen.

Regio



## into hir Citie of *N<sup>or</sup>wich*

*R*egia Maieftati post orationem oblatum est monumentum aliquod, in cuius superficie artificiose sculpta erat hiftoria Iosephi: ex Genesi.

In circumferentia verò hoc Carmen.

*Innocent pietas ad regia sceptrâ Iosephum,  
Ex manibus fratrem, carnificisq; rapit:  
Carcere & insidijs sic te Regina tuorum  
Ereptam duxit culmina a lista Deus.*

Inscriptio erat in ipsius capacitate scriptate in orbem, hoc modo.

Serenissimæ Angliæ Reginæ Elizabethæ, ecclesiæ Belgicæ  
Nodouici ob religionem exulantes, hoc monumentum &  
pietatis & posteritatis ergo consecrabant. 1578.

In anteriore ipsius parte erat insigne serpentis in gyrum conuoluti, cui media insidebat columba, cum hoc Christi Elogio: Prudens ut serpens, simplex ut columba.

### ¶ *The minister of the Dutch Church* his Oration in English

**T**HE Oratours (most gracious Queene) which liued in the age of them that won greatest renown, were highly commended, for that they could transforme the Iudges minds, partly, by eloquence, and partlie by setting downe before their eyes the calamitie of the thing & person they spake off, into what disposition thē listed: the first part declareth vnto vs no cōmon felicitie of men, in that they were so willing in folowing, and attentie in hearing, as they would suffer themselues to be lead by eloquence: the last, obtayned great fauour amongst al nations, whose common weale was gouerned in good order, and farre greater amongst the Christians: but greatest of all with thee (O most excellent Queene) the nurse of Christ his Church, whose minde obedient to Gods word, the spirite of Christ, and zeale of godlinesse, and not this profane kinde of speech hath instructed: the very calamitie of Godly men, and teares of the afflicted, the teares, I saye, of faithfull Christians haue thoroughly moued thee to defende and protect the miserable and disperfed members of Christe obiect to euerie kinde of iniurie, before beaten in peeces by a thousand deaths with the safetie and preseruatiō as well of minde as bodie for

D.

these

## The receyuing of the Q. Maiestie

these thy singular benefits of godlynesse towards vs, and that we liue vnder so good a tutor being magistrate in this thy Cittie of *Norwich*, which thy maiestie hath of clemencie graunted vnto vs for a mansion place, which were banished for Christ his religion, and moreouer that we finde the mindes of the people fauourable towards vs, first we giue immortall thanks, not such as we ought, but such as we are able vnto God the father, and the Lord our only saviour Iesus Christe, and then vnto thee most mercifull Queene. Moreouer it is our humble and yet our only petition, to shewe vnto your Maiestie the thankfuienesse of our minde: behold therefore dedicated to your most excellent maiestie, not any gift but our minde, no princely iewel but a monument of godlynesse and posteritie, the which we hope will be so much, the more acceptable to your Maiestie, for bycause the goodnesse of God towards youre Maiestie is liuely drawne out of the historie of the innocent and most godly *Iosephus*, whom neyther pollicie, strength nor desire of bearing rule, but constant faith, godlinesse of a Christian heart, and heauenly vertue by gods singular mercie, deliuered from the bloody conspiracie of his brethren and feare of death, and brought vnto highe dignitie and royall kingdome: to whose brethren that prouerbiall sentence of the Hebrewes is very fitly alluded. Enuie being the desire of euill things, and couetousnesse of transitorie renowne, is oftentimes the occasion of mans destruction: but touching the minde of *Iosephus*, the same was indued with suche temperaunce and fortitude, that hee might be thought no lesse vniust than wicked, that woulde accuse hym so much as with the least affection of reuengement: so whollye did hee commit himselfe and all the gouernement of his life, his life I say, put in hazarde in a straunge kingdome vnto the prouidence of God, that he seemed to hang of no other thing than the only will of God. But to what endspeake I this? Are not these selfe same things, & others their like (ô most excellent Queene) by the eyes of all men clearely beholde in thee, and the order of thy kingdome? VVhat man (I say) hauing hys wittes, can deny these things to be the most happy ioy, spirituall crown, and chiefeft ornamente of Christes Church, and truely of this kingdome the princely beautie and perpetuall renowne? Thou surely doest follow most holily, the minde of *Iosephus*, by the singular goodnesse of God, as wel in preferuing thy kingdome, as in amplyfying the kingdome of Christ (ô thou most faithfull nurse of the church of God:) for it is in God only to destroy this man by prosperitie (as it seemeth vnto man)

## into hir Citie of Norwich.

man) and aduance another by al kindes of aduersitie and humaine danger whom he acknowledgeth as the vessels of his mercie: and so by his goodnesse, together with the consolation and strength of his spirit, doth bring the to the happinesse of eternal life, which our petition that good and merciful God graunt may be ratified in establishing your maiestie and gouernaunce of your kingdome with spiritual wisdom and vnderstanding, in preserving the same for manye yeres, and induing your Maiesties subiectes more and more with true knowledge of him, for his sonnes sake our Lord Iesus Christ. Amen.

The Oracion ended, there was a certaine monument presented to hir Maiestie, in the vpper part whercof, was artificially grauen the hystorie of Iosephus out of Genesis.

In the compasse therof vvas this verse.

**T**royal scepters, godlinesse,  
Iosephus innocent,  
Doth take, from brothers blondie handes;  
and murderers intent.  
So thee; O Queene, the Lord hath led  
from prison and deceite  
Of shine, vnto these highest toppes  
of your princely estate.

In the inner parte of the same, there vvas the figure of a Serpent, enterfolding it selfe: In the middlest vvhich did sit a Dove vwith this sentence of Christe,  
Mat. 10. 16. *W<sup>e</sup> as the Serpent, and meeke as the Dove.*

The Wednesdaye towarde euening, maister Churchyarde was likewise readie vppon the water with another deuise, when hir Maiestie was without the gates towarde mounte Surrey, but weather hindered it so, as nothing was the done by him. But as she returned homewarde, within Bishops gate at the Hospitall doze, maister Stephan Limbert, maister of the Grammer schole in Norwich stood readie to render hir an Oracion: hir maiestie dyue neare vnto him, and thinking him fearefull, saide graciously vnto him: Be not afrayde. He answered hir again in English: I thanke your Maiestie, for your good encouragement: and then with good courage entered into this Oracion,

*D. J.*

*Ad*

# The receyuing of the Q. Maieſtie Ad illuſtriſſimam Principem Elizabetham, Angliæ, Franciæ;

& Hiberniæ reginam &c. Ante fores

ἡ Ἱεροσόλων Νικομαχέως,  
Oratio Stephani Limberti  
Ludimagistri publici.



Egyptum fama est inundante Nilo (Serenissima Regi-  
na,) & aureo Pactoli flumine quotannis Lidiam irri-  
gari, quæ res in ijs agris maxima fecunditatis causa pu-  
tatur: In nos autem atq; adeo vniuersam Angliam,  
qua late patet, non è Tmolo aut alijs nescio quibus mon-  
tibus, sed ex illo perenni & vberissimo fonte bonitatis  
tuae, multi maximiq; pietatis, iusticiæ, mansuetudinis, aliorumq; innume-  
rabilium bonorum, præ quibus iam viluit aurum & obsoleuit, copiosissimi  
riui profluxerunt. Atq; vt ex infinitis vel vnum leuiter attingam, prop-  
terea quod de pluribus dicere nec est huius loci & temporis, nec faculta-  
tis meæ. Insigne illam misericordiam celsitudinis tuæ, Nobilissima Regina,  
& ad leuandum pauperrimorum hominum inopiam incredibilem propen-  
sione (qua de plurimis virtutibus nulla deo gratior, περὸς γὰρ τοῦ εἰσιῦ  
& πρὸς τῆς ἡρώου vt canit Homerus, in summa principie nullo mortali-  
bus admirabilior esse potest) quibus tandem laudibus efficeremus? quàm ho-  
nорificis verbis prosequemur? ἡ Ἱεροσόλων, hoc est, hospitium pauperum  
celeberrimū est apud omnes posteros regiæ virtuti: atq; beneficentiæ monu-  
mentum futurum, institutum quidem ab illustriſſimo Henrico, patre celsi-  
tudinis tuæ, à nobilissimo Edouardo fratre maximis tabulis consignatum, &  
tua verò maiestate, quod non minorem laudem meretur, Cringlefordien-  
sibus fundis & possessionibus egregie nuper auctum atq; amplificatum, vt  
non tam alienis iam ornamentis, quàm proprijs virtutibus merito latari  
possis. Recordata quippe es pro tua singulari prudentia atq; eruditione, diui-  
nam illam sapientissimi Platonis legem, quàm vndecimo de legibus libro  
scriptam reliquit, ἡ Ἱεροσόλων ἡμῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει γινώσκω. tantā  
igitur benignitatem, tam eximiam, & incredibilem misericordiam tuam,  
illuſtriſſima Princeps) quibus complectemur studijs? quibus officijs, aut qua  
voce grati animi voluntatem testificabimur? Cum enim omnes referenda  
gratia




# into hir Citie of Norwich.

gratia studio & labore, vel accuratissimas rationes exquisierimus, ne v-  
nius quidem huius beneficij, quo nos augustissima maiestati tuae obstrictos  
esse & deuinctos agnoscimus, magnitudinem assequi poterimus. Superabi-  
mur vel ab hoc vno & singulari merito, nedum sperandum est, vt imme-  
so reliquorum meritorum pelago, quod tum in omnes tibi subditos publicè,  
& generatim, tum in hanc ciuitatem propriè ac particulatim exiit adauit,  
pares esse queamus. Verè nos iam òlbiu incolimus, & in beatis illis insu-  
lis de quibus meminit Hesiodus τῶν ἐν ὠκεῖσιν ἡμεῖς ἀνέσθωμεν atarè agimus,  
qui non modo frugibus, lana, pecore, alijsq; subsidijs humana vite sed mul-  
to magis vera religionis verbiq; diuini, in quibus animi solis ac-  
quiescant, preciosissimis opibus abundamus. Sunt qui Britanniā alterū orbe  
appellauerunt, quod hac atate nostra dici rectissime posse arbitror. Cum e-  
nim omnes vndique terræ grauissimis bellis affligantur, & discordiarum  
iactentur fluctibus, soli nos, celsitudine tua clauum moderâte, in pacatissi-  
mo portu nauigamus, & ab orbe malorū disiuncti, in calū quodammodo  
felicitatis sublati videmur. Quod est ergo officij nostri, primum deo Opt.  
Max. gratias agimus, cuius vnius bonitati omnem hanc, quantacunq; est,  
beatitudinē acceptā referimus, precamurq; vt eam nobis propriā & per-  
petuam esse velit: deinde celsitudini tue, serenissima Regina, cuius opera,  
cura, sollicitudinē, & partā hanc nobis felicitatē, & tot annos conseruatā  
agnoscimus. Latamur hoc aspectu tuo, & gratulamur incredibili studio,  
quod tum ex meo ipsius sensu loquor, tum omnes qui iam vndiq; confluxe-  
runt Nordouicenses tui à me dici postulant. Atq; vtinam in hac pectora  
posses oculos inferere, & occultos animorū nostrorū sinūs perlustrare, vi-  
deres profectò inclusam intus, quæ tantis angustijs erumpere non potest, in-  
finitam molē voluntatis. Fidē omnē, studiū, obseruantiam, quæ tanta Prin-  
cipi debetur, vt hætenus prorsimè detulimus, ita studiosissimè sepep dese-  
remus, & si quādo casus aliquis inciderit (quod deus omen auertat) vt sa-  
cro sancta maiestatis tuæ, aut istius florentissimi regni, vel salus in discrimē  
veniat, vel dignitas periclitetur, non solum bonorum omnium ac facultatū  
effusionem, sed laterum nostrarum oppositus & corporum pollicemur. Ro-  
gamus deinde & obsecramus excellentiam tuam, illustrissima Regina, vt  
& hoc nostrum qualecunq; officium à summa beneuolentia animoq; quā  
gratisimo profectum boni consulas, & de nobis Nordouicensibus sic existi-  
mes, ad lautiores te fortasse subditos venisse saepe, ad latiores nunquam.

*The receyuing of the Q. Maiestie*

**The Oration of Stephan  
Limbert, publike Scholemaster, to the most  
magnificent Prince, Elizabeth of England,  
Fraunce, and Irelande Queene, &c. before  
the gates of the Hospitall of  
NORVVICH.**

 Tis reported (moste gracious Queene,) that Aegypte is watered with the yerely ouerflowing of Nilus, and Lidia with the golden streame of Pactolus, whiche thing is thought to be the cause of the greate fertilitye of these countries: but vppon vs, and farther, ouer all Englande, euen into the vttermoſte borders, many and maine riuers of godlynesse, iustice, humilitie, and other innumerable good things, in comparison of the whiche, golde is vile and noughte worth, do most plentifully gush out, and those not from Imolus, or other hilles I knowe not whiche, but from that continuall and moste abundaunt welſpring of your goodnesse. And that of those infinite goodnesſes I may lightly touch one, for that neyther place, time, nor my facultie doth permit to speake of many: with what prayſes shall wee extoll: with what magnificent wordes shall we expresse that notable mercie of youre highnesse, most renowned Queene, and vncredi-  
ble readinesse to relieue the neede of poore men, than the whiche of manye vertues none can be more acceptable vnto God, as Homer writeth, neither any vertue in a mightie Prince more wondered at amongst men. This Hospitall of poore men, is most famous, whiche wyll bee a monument of princely vertue and beneficence amongst all posteritie, instituted by the most mightie King Henrie your highnesse father, confirmed with the great Seale, by the moste noble King Edward your brother, but by your Maiestie which deserueth no lesse praise, of late notably increased and amply fied by the landes and possessions of Cringleſorde, that you may not now worthyly reioyce so muche in others

## *into hir Citie of Norwich.*

thers ornaments, as your owne vertues. For you are saide for your singular wisdom and learning, to haue studied that diuine lawe of the most wise Plato, which he left written in the eleuenth booke of lawes. Such your great bountie therfore, so exceeding, and incredible mercye (O most vertuous Prince) in what bookes shal we comprehend? with what duties, or with what voice shall wee testifie the good wil of a thankfull minde? For when we diligently seeke all the moste exquisite and curious meanes of thanksgiuing, we canot so much as attaine vnto the greatnesse of this one benefite, by the which we acknowledge our selues bounde and strenghtly holden to your most royal maiestie. We shal be ouercome, euē with this one and singular benefite, so much the lesse hope haue we then in any point to cōteruaile the huge sea of the reste of thy benefites which ouerfloweth on euery side as wel publike ly and generally ouer all thy subiects, as properly and particularly vpon this Citie. VVe certainly now inhabite, and leade our liues in those most happie Ilands of the which Hesiodus maketh mention, which not only abounde with all manner of graine, wooll, cattel, and other aydes of mans life, but muche more with the most precious treasure of true religion and the word of God, in the whiche onely the mindes of men haue reste and peace. There bee that call Englande another worlde, whiche I thinke maye bee moste true in this our age: For whereas all landes on euerye side of vs are afflicted with most griuous warres, & tossed with the floudes of dissention, we only, your highnesse gouerning our sterne, do sayle in a most peaceable hauen, and seuered from the worlde of mischiefes, do seeme after a sorte to be taken vp into a heauen of happinesse. VVe therfore, according to our bounden dutie, first giue thanks vnto God Almighty, vnto whose goodnesse onely with thanks wee referre all this our happinesse, howe greate so euer it be, and pray that he woulde vouchesafe to make the same proper and perpetuall vnto vs. And afterwarde vnto your highnesse, (O most gracious Queene) by whose studie, care and diligence wee confesse this blessednesse to be gotten, and so manye yeares preserued vnto vs.

VVe are glad in this beholding you, and we reioyce with desire more than may be belieued, which as I speake of myne own thought, so also all these subiectes of Norwiche desire me to say the same in their behalfe. And I woulde to God you coulde pearce these our breastes with  
your

## *The receyving of the Q. Maiestie*

your eyes, and throughly viewe the hidden and couered creekes of our mindes; then vndoubtedlye shoulde you beholde an infinite heape of good will closely shutte vp within, which cannot breake out of so narrow straighes. All the the faith, studie, and obedience, which are due to so great a Prince, as hitherto we haue most willingly imployed, so will we alwayes moste diligently performe the same: and if at any time anye chaunce shal happen (which fortune God turne from vs) that the state of thy blessed Maiestie, or of this flourishing Realme should come in daunger, or the worthynesse thereof be in hazarde, we do not onely protest the effusion of all our goods and substaunce, but also the putting forth and brunt of our strengthes and bodies therein. Finallye, we desire and beseech thy excellencie (most renowned Queene)

well to accepte of this our ducie, how soeuer it be, proceeding from a singular good will, and a most thankful minde, and so to thinke of vs Citizens of Norwiche, that perhaps you haue many times come to people more wealthy, but to more ioyfull  
neuer.



*into his Court of Norwich.*

Immediately after the beginning of the Oration, his Majesty called to him the French Embassadors, wherof there were .iij. and diuers English Lords, & willed them to harken, and the his selfe was very attentine, euen vntill the end thereof. And the Oration ended, after she had giuen great thanks therfoze to Master Lymbert, she saide to him: It is the best that euer I heard, you shal haue my hande, and pulled off his gloue, and gaue him his hand to kisse, which befoze knæling on his knée, he arose and kissed, & then she departed to the Court, without any other shew that night, but that she sente backe to know his name.

The next night beyng Thursdape, there was an excellent Princely Maske brought befoze him after Supper, by Master Goldingham in the Pryuie Chāber, it was of Gods & Goddesses, both strangely and richly appatelled.

The first that entred was MERCVRIE.

Then entred two Torch-bearers in Purple Tassata Habillions laid with siluer lace, as all other the Torch-bearers wer.

Then entred a consort of Musicke. viz. sixe Musicians, all in long vestures of white Sarcenet gyrded aboute them, and garlands on their heades, playing very cunningly.

Then two Torch-bearers moze.

Then IVPITER and IVNO.

Then two Torch-bearers moze.

Then MARS and VENVS.

Then two Torch-bearers moze.

Then APOLLO and PALLAS.

Then two Torch-bearers.

Then NEPTVNE & DIANA: And last cometh CUPIDO & concludeth the matter. Thus whē they had once marched about the chamber, MERCVRIE dischargeth his message in these words to the Quēne. The good meaning Maior, and al his brethren, with the rest, haue not rested frō praying vnto the Gods to prosper thy cōming hither, and the Gods themselues moued by their vnfained prayers, are ready in person to bid thee worthily welcome, and I MERCVRIE the God of Merchantes and Merchandize, and therefore a fauourer of the Citizens.

E.

beir

## The receyuing of the Q. Maiestie

being thought meetest and chosen fittest to signifie the same.  
Gods there be also which cannot come, being tyed by the tyme  
of the yeare, as CERES in Haruest, BACCHVS in Wines, PO-  
MENA in Orchardes. Onely HIMENEVS denyeth his good  
wil, eyther in presenee, or in person notwithstanding, DIANA  
hath so countrechecked him therefore, as he shall euer hereafter  
be at your commaundement. For my part, as I am a reioycer at  
your comming, so am I a furtherer of your welcome hither, and  
for this time I bid you farewell,

Then marched they about agayn, and that done, IVPITER  
spake to the Quene in this sorte, and then gaue her a ryding  
wlande of Whales fin curiously wrought.

FEare not oh Quene, thou arte beloued so,  
As Subiectes true, will truely thee defende :  
Feare not my power to ouerthrow thy wo,  
I am the God that can eche misse amende.  
Thou dost know, great IVPITER am I,  
That gaue thee first thy happy Soueraigntie.

I giue thee still, as euer thou haste had,  
A peerlesse power, vnto thy dying day :  
I giue thee rule to ouercome the bad,  
And loue, to loue thy louing Subiects aye.  
I giue thee heere this small and slender wand,  
To shew, thou shalt in quiet rule the Lande.

Then IYNO spake, whose gift was a Pearle curiously wrought.

Is I so rich? no sure she is not so  
She wantes that wealth, that is not wanting heere,  
Thy good gets thee friendes, my welth wins many a foe,  
My riches rustes, thyne shine passing cleere.  
Thou art beloued of Subiectes farre and nye,  
Which is such wealth as money cannot bye.

Farewell sayre Quene, I cannot giue thee aught,  
Nor take away thy good that is so bound :  
Thou canst not giue, that I so long haue sought,

*into hir Cite of Norwich.*

Ne can I hold the riches thou hast found.  
Yet take this gifte, though poore I seeme to be,  
That thou thy selfe shalt neuer poorer be.

Then after they had marched againe about, MARS gaue his  
gift, which was a fayre payre of Knyues, and sayde.

**V** Here force doth fiercely seeke to foster wrong,  
There MARS doth make him make a quick recoyle,  
Nor can indure that he should harbour long,  
Where naughty wights manure in goodly soyle.  
This is the vse that aydes the force of Warre,  
That MARS doth mend, that force doth seeke to marre.

And though oh Queene thou beest a Prince of peace,  
Yet shalt thou haue me fastly sure at neede:  
The stormes of stryfe and blustering broyles to cease,  
Which forraigne foes, or faythlesse friendes may breede.  
To conquer, kill, to vanquish and subdue,  
Such fayned folke, as loues to liue vnttrue,

*These wordes were grauen on those Knyues.*

To hurt your foe, and helpe your friend,  
These Knyues are made vnto that end.  
Both blunt and sharpe you shall vs fynde,  
As pleaseth best your Princely mynde.

Then spake VENVS, whose gift was  
a white Dove.

**I**N vayne (fayre Queene) from Heaven my coming was,  
To seeke t'amend that is no way amiss:  
For now I see thy fauour so doth passe,  
That none but thou, thou onely she it is,  
Whose bewty bids ech wight to looke on thee,  
By view they may an other VENVS see.

Where bewty boasts, and fauour doth not fayle,  
What may I giue to thee O worthy wight?  
This is my gift, there shall no woe preuaile,  
That seekes thy will, agaynst thy willes delight,

## The receyuing of the Q. Maiestie

Not where they will, but where it likes thy minde,  
Accept that friend, if loyall thou him finde.

The Dove being cast off, came directly to the Quene, and being taken vp and set vpon the table before hir Maiestie, sate so quietly, as if it had bin tied.

Then after they had marched againe about, A P O L L O presented his gift, which was, an Instrument called a Vandonet, & did sing to the sayde Instrument this dittie, as he played.

I T seemeth straunge to see such straungers here,  
Yet not so straunge, but straungers knowes you well:  
Your vertuous thoughts to Gods do plaine appeare,  
Your acts on earth bewraies how you excell:  
You can not die, Loue here hath made your lease,  
Which Gods hath sent, and God sayth shall not cease.  
Vertuous Desire desired me to sing,  
No Subiectes sute, though suters they were all,  
A P O L L O s giftes are subiects to no King,  
Rare are thy giftes, that did A P O L L O call,  
Then still reioyce, sithens God and Man say so,  
This is my gifte, thou neuer shalt haue woe.

P A L L A S then speaketh, and presenteth his gifte,  
which was a Booke of Wisdome.

M OSt worthy wight, what wouldst thou haue of me?  
Thou hast so much, thou canst enioy no more:  
I can not giue, that once I gaue to thee,  
Nor take away thy good I gaue before:  
I robbed was by natures good consent,  
Against my will, and yet I was content.  
A P A L L A S thou, a Princesse I will be:  
I Queene of losse, thou Goddesse which hast got:  
I sometime was, thou only now arte she:  
I take, thou gawest that lucke that was my lot,



*into hir Citie of Norwich.*

I giue not thee this Booke to learne thee aught,  
For that I know already thou arte taught.

Then after they had marched againe about, NEPTVNE did  
speake: his gifte was, a great Artificiall fishe, and in the belly  
thereof a noble Pike, which he threwe out before hir Maestie.

**W**Hat arte thou (Queene) that Gods do loue thee so?  
Who wooon their willes to be so at thy will?  
How can the worlde become thy cruell foe?  
How can DISDAINE or MALLICE seeke to kill?  
Can Sea or Earth deuise to hurte thy hap,  
Since thou by Gods doest sit in Fortunes lap.

As Heauen and Earth haue vowed to be thine,  
So NEPTVNES Seas haue sworne to drench thy foes,  
As I am God, and all the waters mine;  
Still shalt thou get, but neuer shalt thou lose:  
And since on Earth my wealth is nought at all,  
Accept good will, the gifte is very small.

DIANA presented a Bowe and Arrolues nothed  
and beaded with silver. *Hir speache was this.*

**V**Ho euer found on Earth a constant friend,  
That may compare with this my Virgin Queene?  
Who euer found a body and a mynde  
So free from staine, so perfect to be seene;  
Oh Heauenly hewe, that aptest is to soyle,  
And yet doste liue from blot of any soyle;  
Rare is thy gifte, and giuen to fewe mortalls;  
Malist therefore of some that dare not say,  
More shines thy light, for that I know but one;  
That any such shew, to follow on their way.  
Thou thou arte shee, take thou the onely prayse,  
For chastest Dame in these our happy dayes;  
Accept my Bowe, since beste thou dost deserve;  
Though well I knowe thy mynde can thee preserve.

## The receiuing of the Q. Maieslie

CYPID O his speech, his gift an Arrow of Golde.

A H ha, I see my mother out of sight,  
Then let the boy now play the wag a while,  
I seeine but weake, yet weake is not my might,  
My boyishe wit can oldest folke beguile.  
VWho so doth thinke, I speake this but in iest,  
Let me but shoote, and I shall quench his reſte,  
Marke here my ſhaftes: This all is made of woodde,  
Which is but ſoſte, and breeds but ſoft good will.  
Now this is guilte, yet ſeemes it golde full good,  
And doth deceyue blind louing people ſtill,  
But here is one is ſeldome felte or ſeene:  
This is of Golde, meete for the nobleſt Queene.  
Wherefore Dame faire, take thou this gift of me,  
Though ſome deſerue, yet none deſerue like you,  
Shoote but this ſhafte at King or Caſar: He,  
And he is thine, and if thou wilt allowe,  
It is a gift, that many here would craue,  
Yet none, but thou, this golden Shaftes may haue.

Where was written vpon the ſhafte.

My Colour Ioy, my Subſtaunce Pure,  
My Vertue ſuch as ſhall endure.

FINIS. Goldingham.

Hir Maieſtie receiued theſe giſtes very thankfully, the gods  
and Goddeſſes with the reſt of the maſke marched aboute  
the Chamber againe, and then departed in like manner as they  
came in. Then the Queene called to hir maſter Robert Wood,  
the Payor of Norwich, whom firſt ſhe hartlye thanked: and  
toke by the hande, and vſed ſecret conference, but what, I know  
not. And thus this delightful night paſſed, to the top of all tobi-  
che ſame his Grace in ſo pleaſant plight.

The next day being Feſtine, in which day the Courte re-  
moued, the ſtriges toward Saint Benets gates, were ban-  
ged,

## into hir Citie of Norwich.

ged, from the one side to the other, with cordes made of hearbes  
and floures, with Garlandes, Cozonets, Picares, riche clo-  
thes, and a thousande deuices. At the gates themselves, there  
was a stage made, very richely appareiled with cloth of Gold, &  
crimsen veluet, wherebppen in a close place made thereon for  
the purpose, was placed very swete Musike: and one readye to  
render hir this speach following. The doleful houre of hyr de-  
parture came, she passed from the Courte, to those gates, wyth  
such countenaunces, both of hir maiesties parte, and hir Sub-  
iectes, nowe dolorous, now cheerefyll, as plainly shewed the lo-  
uing harts of both sides: when she came there, the speache was  
thus vttered vnto hir.

**T**Errestrial Ioyes are tyed with slender file;

Ech happy hap full hastily doth flyde,

As Sommer season lasteth but a whyle;

So Winter stormes do longer time abide :-

Alas what blisse can any time endure ?

Our Sunshine day is dashte with sodaine shoure.

Could tongue expresse our secreete ioyes of hart,  
(Oh mighty Prince) when thou didst come in place?

No no God wot, nor can expresse the smart

Thy Subiectes feele in this departing case.

But gracious Queene, let here thy Grace remaine

In gracious wise, till thy retorne againe.

In lieu whereof, receiue thy Subiectes heartes,

In fixed Faith continually thine owne:

Who ready rest to loose their vitall partes

In thy defence, when any blast is blowne.

Thou arte our Queene, our rocke and only stay,

We are thine owne to serue by night and day.

Farewell oh Queene, farewell oh Mother dere,

Let I A C O B S God thy sacred body guarde:

All is thine owne that is possessed here,

And all in all is but a small rewarde

## The receiuing of the Q. Maiesly

For thy greate grace, God length thy life like Noe,  
To gouerne vs, and eke thy Realme in Ioy: AMEN.

FINIS. B.G. and spoken by  
himselfe, to whom hir Maieslie  
saide: VVethanke you hartily.

Then with the Musicke in the same place was song this  
shorte Dittie following, in a very swete voice.

**VV**Hat vayleth life, where sorow foakes the harte?  
Who feareth Death that is in deepe distresse?  
Release of life doth best abate the smarte  
Of him, whose woos are quite without redresse.  
Lend me your teares, resigne your sighes to me,  
Helpe all to waile the dolor whych you see.

What haue wee done, thee will no longer stay?  
What may we do to holde hir with vs still?  
Shee is oure Queene, wee subiectes muste obey.  
Graunt, though with griefe, to hir departing wil.  
Conclude wee then, and sing with sobbing breath,  
God length thy life, (oh Queene ELIZABETH.)

FINIS. B. G.

**T**hen departed hir Maieslie out of the gates, within a slight  
shot or little more whereof, Maister Churchyarde had an  
other shewe, whiche I leane to himselfe to vtter: bycause my  
hope is, he will manifest that among the rest shortly.

This finished, hir Maieslie in Princely manner marched to  
wardes the confines of the liberties of the Citie of Norwyche,  
which I suppose almoste twow miles: befoze shee came there,  
Maister Maior brake to my Lord Chamberlaine, that he was  
to vtter to hir Maieslie an other Oracion, wherof my Lord sa-  
med to haue god lyking: but befoze they came to the sayde con-  
fines



## into hir Citie of Norwich.

hines, Maister Maior was willed to forbear the utteraunce of the same his Oration, because it was about vy. of the clock, and hir Maistie had then fyue myles to ride. Neuerthelesse he gaue to hir Maistie both his Oration in writing, whiche she thanked him for. She also thanked the Maier, curry Alderman, and the Commoners, not onely for the great cheare they hadde made hir, but also for the open households they kept to hir highnesse seruaunts, and al other. When she called Maister Maior e made him Knight: & so departing, sayd: I haue laid vp in my breast such good wil, as I shall neuer forget Norwich, and proceeding onward vnto take hir riding rod and said: Farewel Norwich, wpth the water stading in hir eyes: In which great good wil towards vs all, I beseech God to continue hir Maistie with long and triumphant raigne cuer vs. A M E N.

## The Maiors Oration at hir departure, deliuered in writing.

*Q*ua venieris lata sunt, eam recedunt solent esse tristiora. Quid enim (Summe Deus), potuit hic Sol vsquam conspiciere beatus, quam nos videbamus nobis, vel cum hic primum (Serenissima Princeps) Maiestatis tua splendor illuxerit: vel reliquo hoc perexagro, sane tempore quo in tua praesentia, tanquam in omnium rerum salacissima vbertate conquisimus: Sed va illi rerum humanarum vicissitudini, qua nihil illibatum, nihil aeternum patitur: ita voluptas tristitiam trahit, & laetitiam nostram dolor non excipit solum, sed acerbissime intercipit: Ita ut, qui nuper accidentem te laetitiam omnibus excepimus: deueniem nunc, si id puretetur Amplitudinis tuae & tanti comitatus celebras, pullatis vestibulis prosequeremur. Tanti doloris causam si postuler, nescio quid sua Maiestatis persona sua Deus indidit, quod summus tui Reuerentia admirabili curiam amoris plena excitat, quo fit ut agere patiamur nos a te diuelli. Accedit quod utcumque Amplitudinis tuae visum sumus (qua tua est clementia hominum graditudinis officio satisfecisse: nobis tamen ipsis nondum satisfecimus, nec unquam fuisse iudicaturi sumus). Longioris tamen temporis usum optaremus, si id commodum esset, ut se non minus, ac certe diceremus specimen vel obediencia, vel amorem nostri exhiberemus. Sed & voluntas tua & utilitati publica cedendum est: quam te & velle semper, & in omnibus spectare satis nobis magno cum emolumento nostro est compertum. E tunc igitur, i pede falso, quo tua te virtus vocat. Nos autem vel hoc ipsum abunde consolabitur, (quod & immortales gratias, & perpetua rei memoriam meretur) Te principem post omnium memoriam praestantissimam dignatum nostrae Civitatis tam humanis, quam iustis, & extremum hoc erit nos hic coram te, quam Dominum vixit, atque omni tua celestia Deum nunc insipientem restari in armis nostras, nos fidem & obedientiam in illo, noniam tibi, vni in perpetuum reservaturos. Tu Religionis nutrix, Respublica mater, Principum decus, Subditarum solacium, felicissime (nillem dicere) Vale.

# I hereceyuing of the Q. Maieſtie

## The Mayors laſt Oration Engliſhed.



Thoſe things which at their coming are ioyfull, when they depart are the more ſorowfull. For what (ô-mighty God) could this Sunne at any tyme behold more happy, than we did ſeeme to our ſelues, either whē fiſt (ô moſt merciful Prince) the brightneſſe of thy Maieſtie did here ſhine out, or els in all the tyme we reſted in your preſence, as in a paradise or moſt happy abundance of all things. But woe to that chaungeable courſe of humane things, which ſuffreth nothing vncorrupt, nor any thing eternal: ſo pleaſure bringeth after it ſadneſſe, and grieve doth not onely ſodainly take away our delights, but moſt bitterly cut of the ſame. So that we that lately receyued thee approaching with all ioyes: ſhould follow thee departing (if the renowne of your highneſſe and trayne would ſuffer it) with mourning garments. If you demaund the cauſe of ſo great ſorow, I know not what part of his Maieſties God hath indited your perſon withall, which doth ſtirre vp great reuerence of you, but full of a certaine wonderfull loue, whereby it comes to paſſe that we hardely ſuffer our ſelues to be ſeuered from your preſence. Adde moreouer, that we ſeeme after a ſort vnto your highneſſe (ſuch is your clemencie) to haue ſatiſfied euery pointe of gratefulnes: yet haue we not, nor euer ſhall we ſatiſſie our ſelues in that behalfe. VVe would wiſhe a longer uſe of tyme (if it were profitable) that we might expreſſe, if not a greater, yet a more continuall ſhew of our loue and obedience. But we muſt both yelde to your pleaſure, and to the common wealth, for that we know aſſuredly to our great and ſingular aduancement; you neuer ceaſe to ſeek out and aſoord the ſame to all your ſubiectes. Go now therefore, go with luckie ſteppe together, whether thy vertue calleth thee. And for vs, this ſhall comfort vs abundantly (which deſerueth both immortal thanks and perpetuall memory) that thou ſo renowned a Prince, haſt vouchſafed ſo curteouſly to viſite our dwellings. And finally, we here before thee, whom God hath annointed, and before all this famous aſſembly, take God (which now beholdeth vs) to our witneſſe, that we will keepe our faith and obedience in him to thee onely for euer. Thou Nurce of religion, Mother of the Common VVealth, Beautie of Princes, Solace of thy Subiectes, moſt happily (oh how I rue to ſeeke it) Farewell.

## into hir Citie of Norwich.

Oratio St. Limberti quæ discessura Principe recitata fuisset, nisi quod serò iter ingressa est.



Cribit Gellius in noctibus Attici, Eminentissima Princeps, Phauorinum Philosophum dixisse, nunc matrem esse diem, nunc esse nouercam, & hunc versum longo hominum aeo probatū sermonibus suis vsurpasse, & ἄλλοτε μὲν πρὸν τῷ ἐλθῶν ἡμερῶν ἄλλοτε μὲν τῶν. Quem ipse Gellius ita interpretatur, dolorum ac voluptatum esse vicissitudines, non omni die bene esse posse, sed isto bene, atque alio male. Nihil autem nec venustum unquam nec verius dictum fuisse, cum perpetua rerum humanarum volubilitas, & crebra mutationes indicant, cum hodiernus dies fidem facit amplissimam. Non enim tam recreauit nos è diuturno mare atque desiderio latissimus ille aduentus celsitudinis tua, quàm isto quem vndiq; iam parari videmus discessu exanimamur, & q; omnium ætatum atque ordinum infiniti plausus & gratulationes venientem exceperunt: ita nemo est qui non discedentem etiam luctu & lachrymis prosequatur. Equidem vt de me ipso loquar, quoniam meus mihi notissimus est animus, nunquam me duriorē prouinciam sustinuisse profiteor, quàm est hæc imposita mihi hoc tempore, nō solum vt affarar eruditissimam principem, quod tamen per se arduum est & difficile, sed multo magis vt hoc tristi & acerbo valedicendi munere defungerer. Quis enim non vehemēter indoluerit brevissimo tempore ac veluti nec? ὄναρ vidisse se quod maxime concupierat, ereptum ante quam eo penitus perfrui liceret? Quam luctuosum est lætētes infantulos ab uberibus matrum & charissimis amplexibus diuellī? At patribus filios quibus vnicē diliguntur, grauiori aliquo casu separari? Nullis tamen mortalibus arbitror naturam tantos amores tantam benevolentiam, aut in eos quos procreauerunt ingenerasse, aut à quibus sunt procreati, quanta est ea, qua nos omnes celsitudinem tuam cōmunem, videlicet parentem patriā, suspicimus, colimus, veneramur. Magna vis est amicitia & necessitudo, qua sepe facit, vt qui vel societate aliqua, vitæq; consuetudine aliquandiu coniuncti fuerint, ita cohæreant animis & quasi coalescant: vt à se inuicem distrahi atque disiungi molestissime ferant. Hinc Thesea fides omnium ore ac literis celebrata, aliorumq; innumerabilium artificissima necessitudo, quos nulla pericula, nulli terra marisq; labores, ab eorum quibus conuixissent suauissimo



## The receyving of the Q. Maieslie

Comitatu depellere potuerunt. Quæ autem tanta studia, tanti ardor es animorum usquam reperti sunt, qui nostris erga te præstantissima Princeps sinceris minimeq; fucatis voluntatibus conferantur? Non satum ostendunt ista fidem & benevolentiam nostram, maior est quam vel cuiusquam eruditissimi copia, nedum huius ingenij mei mediocritate possit illustrari. Nullas unquam res æstiori nexu & maiori concordia, quam animum & corpus natura colligauit, quod & in vita declarat incredibili illorum conspiratio, sibiq; mutuo subueniendi cura, & in morte grauissima distrahit. Nos autem qui Christianam religionem ac pietatem profitemur, multo magis quam illi Decij, Scæuolæ, Curtij, qui se pro Reipub. Romana deuouisse dicuntur, & patriam, & eam qua patria saluo continetur etiam vita nostra chariorem habere didicimus. Quia enim est qui pro ea dubitet mortem oppetere, quæ si non esset, grauior enim morte seruitutem perpetuam cogeretur? Neque verò est hæc pietas tuorum animis leuiter infixæ, & quasi summo fundata solo, Illustrissima Regina, sed aliis nixæ radicibus qua nullis fortuna procellis ac tempestatibus concuti, nulli subuerti machinis, nullo impetu expugnari potest. Quantum enim facit ad amoris & fidei stabilitatem, quod sciamus celsitudinem tuam non arbitrio vacillantis fortunæ, sed iure hereditario, hoc est θεῷ μετὰ λαοῖς ἐκῆντι dominationem & imperium obtinuisse, nec Homericum tibi Iouem σκῆπτρον ἰδὲ θεμίσας ἰνὰ σφίσι βαλεῖν δα, sed verum illum rerum omnium opificem & fabricatorem in manus tradidisse? ac propterea summam esse nobis parendi necessitatem etiam diuinitus impositam, ne Gygantea more θεομαχεῖν, ut est in fabulis, ipsiq; Deo sceleratissime bellum indicere videamur. Quid cum perspicimus quantum quamq; diuini temporis meritum affecerit celsitudo tua ut iam ex innumerabilibus terris ac gentibus quæ soli subiectæ sunt, nulla, non dicam, anteferris nobis, sed ne comparari quidem possit. Non ad illam parendi legem & necessitatem summam etiam oportet voluntatem accelerare? Quid enim referam vixisse iam tibi annos in tanta nos pace, tanta tranquillitate, vixisse, quantum non solum hæc ætas nunquam vidit, sed ne omnium quidem seculorum ac gentium annales vetustatisq; monumenta memoria prodiderunt? Quid commemorem longè velut è specula prospectus tempestates præuisa simul & anticipata consilio grauissima pericula, clandestinas insidias non tam vi quam arte obutas, omnes deniq; nefarios conatus maximo cum applausu extinctos, nullo aut sane per exiguo motu populari? Facere ista quidem ut qualiscunq;




# into hir Citie of Norwich.

liscung, effes, omnem tamen fidem & benevolentiam maiestati tuae liben-  
 tissimis animis prestaremus. Iam vero cum multisimam te & clementis-  
 simam principem habeamus, quae in summa potestate constituta, ne tantil-  
 lum quidem ab equitate modoq; recedat, quis est tam ferus ac ferreus,  
 quem non ad omnem observantiam tanta virtus inhiat? Quare si  
 firmissima sit custodia principum fides, subditorumque modum pru-  
 dentissimos se fuisse viros accepimus, quid potest tutius esse & securius ex-  
 cellentia tua quam tantorum studia munierunt? Extraxi longius  
 orationem meam, Nobilissima Regina, ut paulo diutius frueremur & sura  
 iucundissimi conspectus tui, quem non sine maxima molestia gravissimoq;  
 dolore amissuri sumus. Sed quia ferenda fors est quae vitari non potest, na-  
 profectionem tua plus a quo remorari videar dum obsequi studeo cupidi-  
 sati nostra, sine mihi disendi ficia. Tuam vero Maiestatem quam ex oculis na-  
 stris hodiernus dies eripiet animus tamen & voluntatibus prosequemur,  
 absentem semper intuebimur, legibus & mandatis studiosissime  
 obtemperabimus salutem deniq; & incolumitatem tuam qua  
 nostra etiam salus continetur, Deo Opt. Max. assiduus  
 precibus quam diutissime suendam & conser-  
 vandam commendabimus.

## The receyuing of the Q. Maiestie

M<sup>r</sup>. Limberts Oration, which had bin rehearsed  
at hir Graces departing, but that she set late forward  
in hir Progresse.

ellius in his *Noctibus Atticis* (moste excellent  
Princesse) doth write, that it was the saying of *Pha-*  
*morinus* the Philosopher, that the daye was one  
while a mother, another while a stepdame: and  
that hee vsed this verse, long time allowed, a-  
mong men, in hys accustomed communication, ἄλOTE MHTPYN  
ΘΕΛΑΝ ἡΜΕΙΣ, ἄλOTE MHTP. V Which verse *Gellius* in this man-  
ner expoundeth: That of sorrows & pleasures there be changes,  
that it cannot be well every daye with vs, but this day well, and  
that day yl. And surely, that nothing hath bin at any time more  
gallauntly or truly spoken, both the continuall course of mans  
vncertaine estate, and the often alterations wherto he is subiect,  
manifestly declare, beside that, this present day giueth euident  
prooffe thereof. For, the most ioyfull comming of your high-  
nesse, did not so muche recreate and comforte vs in our daylye  
desire and longing, as we are discouraged by this your depart-  
ing, whereto we see preparation made on al hands. And as all  
ages and degrees receyued your Maiestie, with ioy and gladnes  
at your comming: so there is not one but lamenteth and mour-  
neth at your graces going. And doubtlesse for my part, bycause  
myne owne hart is best knowne to my selfe, I protest that I ne-  
uer tooke vppon me a greater charge, than that, wherewith  
at this present I am burthened: not onely to speake face to face  
with a most learned lady and princesse, which notwithstanding  
is, of it self, a harde and a busie matter: but, which is much more,  
that to me is befallē the sad and sorowful office of leaue taking.  
For, who woulde not be exceedingly greeued, to see the thing  
which he principallie desired, in a verye shorte time, and as it  
were κατ' ὄραμ, at an instant taken away, before he might haue  
therof full fruition? How lamentable a thing is it, to pul away  
sucking babes from the breastes and bosomes of their most lo-  
uing

into hir Citie of Norwich.

ing mothers? That sonnes and fathers, through some miserable  
misfortune, shoulde be sundered? Yet notwithstanding an of  
opinion, that nature hath not ingendered in any mā, such large  
loue, and so great good will, no not towarde them whom they  
haue begotten, or of whom they themselves haue bene begot-  
ten, as is the loue and good will wherewith we aduance, obey,  
and reuerence your Maiestie; being the mother and nurse of  
this whole Common welth, and Countrie. Great is the force  
offriendshippe and familiaritie, which oftentimes bringeth to  
passe, that they, which eyther by some kinde of fellowshippe,  
or by an accustomed condition of life, in tracte of time haue bin  
closely knitte, and so become both of one minde, and as it were  
growne togither, that hard and scant they may be separated, &  
set in sunder. Hereof sprang the faithfulnessse of *Theseus*, commē-  
ded by the mouth and monumentos of all men: and the entier  
friendshippe of innumerable more, who no daungers, nor la-  
bours, eyther by sea or land, coulde sequester from their sweete  
society & comfortable company, with whom they long had li-  
ued. And what desires, or what delightes haue any where bin  
founde, that may be compared with the sincere affection, and  
vnfayned good wil, which we beare to your Highnesse, moste  
excellent Princesse? These are not sufficient shewes of our  
Faith and beneuolence, which is much greater, than that the e-  
loquence of any learned man, or that the slenderesse of my  
witte and capacitie maye make it manifest. Nature at no tyme  
tyed any thyng with a straighter knotte, or set feveral things at  
greater agreement, than the soule and the bodie: a declaration  
wherof is, the incredible consent and concorde of the both, the  
mutual care and regard of succouring each other resting in the  
both: and the grievous departing, at the houre of death, the one  
fro the other, remayning in them both. But we whiche professe  
Christian religion and godlynesse, haue learned this lesson, not  
only to loue our countrie, but also hir highnesse, in whom the  
health and safete of our countrey consisteth, farre aboue the  
valiaunt *Dece*, the *scavola*, the *Gurty*, which ventured their liues  
for the Common wealth of Rome: yea, to loue hir grace much  
bet-



## The receyuing of the Q. Maiestie

better than our owne liues. For, what is he that woulde doubt to dye for hir sake, who if she were not, he should be constreyned to alide a bondage much more bitter than death? Neyther is this faithfull loue of vs your subiectes (most excellent Queene) lightly layde vp in our heartes, and scarcely couered as it were in the ground, but deeply rooted, so that by no stormes nor tempestes of Fortune it can be shaken, by no engines overthrowen, by no force or violence vnder troden. For how much maketh it for the establisshment of faith and loue, in that we know your Maiestie hath obeyned regiments and rule, not at the pleasure and appoyntment of wauering Fortune, but by right of inheritance, that is to say *des hereditary iuris*: nor that the Homericall Iupiter *ὁ κλυτὰ τεύχεα θεῶν* *deus* *ἰνα ὁ παῖς βασιλεύῃσιν*, but that the maker and Creator of all things deliuered it into your Highnesse handes? And therefore a singular necessitie of obedience is layde vpon vs, euen by God himselfe, least in Giant-guise as it is feygned, we set shoulder against God, and being at defiance with him, most wickedly bidde him battell. When we beholde those excellent and diuine benefites, whiche youre grace hath bestowed vpon the common wealthe, in so much that among manye, yea innumerable Countreys, and nations vnder the Sunne, none (I will not say) maye bee preferred before vs, but not so much as one may be compared with vs. Ought not then a singulare loue and good will to be linked with that lawe, and necessitie of obedience? For what should I make rehearfall of full twenty yeares, wherem we haue liued in such peace and tranquillitie, as not only this our age hath neuer seene the like, but as in olde recordes and aunciente Chronicles of all ages and people, is no where mentioned? What shoulde I call to memorie hurly burlies foreseene a farre off, as from an els by all exceeding great daungers, not only perceyued by wisdom, but also preuented by counsell: secrete snares, and priuie plottes disappointed, not so much by violence, as by policie: finally, an Treacherous attemptes, and rebellious enterprises, with great gladnesse and reioyng extinguished without any tumult at all, or very little (doubtlesse) insling among the



## into hir Citie of Norwich.

the people? These things might make vs (although your Grace were otherwise than you are) performe all dutie of fayth and loue, with most willing mindes to your Maiestie. Nowe, for so muche as we haue your highnesse, our mercifull and bountifull Soueraigne, who possessing principalitie and royall regimēte, doest not swarue an heares breadth from iustice and equitie, what is he for a man so sauage and obstinate, whome these so singular and rare vertues may not allure to all loue and allegiance? Wherefore, if the surest safetie of Princes is the faith of their subiectes (as we haue heard very wise men holde opinion) what can be more safe, what can be more sure, than your excellencie, which the studies and endeauoures of your people, being so great, haue fenced and fortified? I haue made mine Oration the longer (most noble Queene) to the intent we might the longer enioy your comfortable presence, from the whiche, to oure great grieve and sorow, we shall depart. But bycause lucke must be borne, which can not be auoyded, least I might seeme more than is meete to delay youre Graces progresse, whiles I am in hand to please mine owne humour, I will make an ende. Concerning your Maiestie, whose presence this day will shutte from our sight, we will notwithstanding in your absence behold and reuerence, we will loue youre Highnesse with all oure heartes, mindes, and endeauoures: we will most dutyfully obey youre Graces Lawes and Commaundementes. Finally, your Maiesties good estate (wherevpon likewise our safetie dependeth) we will commend to Almighty God in oure dayly Prayers, that the same a long tyme may bee continued, and also preserved. Amen.

(..)

G.

Ad

# The receyuing of the Q. Maieslie

¶ Ad Solem nubibus obductum

die Lunæ. 18. Augusti. 1578.

**S**plendide Phæbe redi, cur te sub nube recondis?  
Innuba Pallas adest, splendide Phæbe redi.

Hæta minax procul est, non Gorgonis ora videbis,

Pallas inermis adest, splendide Phæbe redi.

Scilicet à tanto metuis tibi lumine forsan:

Ne superet radios famina Phæbe tuos.

Pulcher Apollo tibi nescis Regina rubori:

Ipse decore tuo vincis, & illa suo.

Euge redux reducem quia pulsa nocte reducis

Phæbe diem: toto est gratus orbe nihil.

Hæc pepulit tetri tenebras noctemq; papismi,

Et liquidum retulit religionem diem.

Euge nigras nebulas radijs quia sæpe repellis

Phæbe tuis: pane est gratus orbe nihil.

Texuerant remoras discrimina mille Papista:

Ne ceptum Princeps continuaret iter:

Nec tamen hunc nebula potuerunt condere Solem:

Quamuis tu nebulis cedis Apollo tuis.

Ergo inbar nostrum repulisse obstacula cernis:

Sic age, Sol nebulas lumine pelle tuo.

Splendide Phæbe redi, cur te sub nube recondis?

Innuba Pallas adest, splendide Phæbe redi.

Eiusdem.

**S**ustinet, ornat, habet, regnum, literaria, formam,

Provida, docta, decens, Iuno, Minerva, Venus.

Singula dona trium simul ELIZABETHA Dearum

Provida, docta, decens, sustinet, ornat, habet.

Esse Deas Iusi: Divinam dicimus istam:

Quamuis nec liceat nec libet esse Deam.

To

*into hir Citie of Norrich.*

To the Sunne couered with cloudes,  
vpon Monday, being the.18.of August.1578.

**I**N shadowing cloudes why art thou closd? *ô Phæbus* bright retire:  
Vnsposued *Pallas* present is, *ô Phæbus* bright retire.  
The threatning speare is floong farre off, doubt not grim *Gorgons* ire:  
Vnarmed *Pallas* present is, *ô Phæbus* bright retire.  
Perhaps thou art afra yd: And why? at this so large a light:  
Least that a VWoman should excell, thy beames (*ô Phæbus*) bright.  
Let not a Queene, a Virgine pure, which is, and euer was,  
*O faire Apollo*, make thee blush: you both in beautie passe.  
*O Phæbus* safe and sound returne, which, banishing the night,  
Bringst backe the day: in all the world nothing of like delight:  
She, only she, the darkenesse draue of Poprye quite away:  
And, by Religion, hath restord the bright and lightsome day.  
*O Phæbus*, with thy beames, which soylst the cloudes both blinde and  
The world, in manner all, a thing of like delight doth lacke. (blacke,  
A thousand daungers and delayes, the Papistes had deuifde,  
To thende our Princessse should abridge, hir progresse entreprisde:  
Yet this our bright and shining sunne, cast light through euery cloud:  
Although in cloudes thou art content, *Apollo*, oft to shroude.  
Thou seest our Sunne in comely course, cuttes off eache stop & stay:  
Do thou the like, and by thy light driue euery cloude away.  
In shadowing cloudes why art thou closd? *ô Phæbus* bright retyre:  
Vnsposued *Pallas* present is: *ô Phæbus* bright retyre.

*By the same.*

**H**Ir kingdome all by prouidence, Queene *Iuno* doth vphold:  
And of *Minerua* Lady learnd, is learned lore extold:  
And *Venus* fayre of countenance, hath beautie vncontrold.  
These sundry giftes of Goddesses three, *Elizabeth* possesseth:  
By prouidence hir peoples peace, and comfort she increaseth:  
Hir learning, learning amplifies: hir beautie neuer ceaseth.  
I did but ieast, of Goddesses to giue them three the name:  
This Lady mayst thou Goddess call, for she deserves the same:  
Although she will not vndertake, a title of such fame.

G.ij.

*Gloria*

# The receyuing of the Q. Maieſtie

Gloria Ciuilis an bellica Maior. Dialogus.

ΠΟΛΙΜΙΚΟΣ. ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΟΣ. ΚΡΙΤΙΚΟΣ.

POLE. *G*racia Alexandrum, praclaros Roma triumphos  
Casaris eximij, fortem Britannia Brennum

Arthurumq; canit, Permultos Anglia reges  
Edidit inuictos summo quos aequat Olympo.

POLI. Ergo nihil maius? superant haec omnia laudes  
Virgineae, semper mirabitur Anglia nomen

ELIZABETHA tuum, famamq; ad sidera tollet  
Donec brumali concreſcet frigore tellus.

Donec & aestiuis candescet solibus aether.  
Tempora nulla tua capient obliuia laudis.

POLE. Innumeras Macedo gentes sua sub iuga miſit  
Et totum quā terra patet fortissimus orbem.

Imperio parere suo, virtute subegit

Et doluit quod non alius superesset & orbis

Quem bello peteret, rigidis & sterneret armis.

Quis referat, tua quanta fuit celeberrime Caesar

Gloria, cui toties deuictis hostibus urbem

Ingresso, procures claros statuere triumphos?

Aurato quoties, curru deuictus in arcem

Romana genti spectacula lata dedisti?

Roma recens Brenni funestis ignibus arſit

Nobilis Arthurus Pictos dare terga coegit

Saxoneasq; manus, fecit iam regia virtus

Anglorum nomen quā formidabile Gallis?

O memoranda mihi bello quae fama paratur.

POLI. Vera quidem narras, nec enim mihi carpere laudes

Tantum procerum magno discrimine partas

Nec vafre tenebras inducere fortibus ausis

Est animus, Per me constet sua fama cuiq;

Sed qui iustitia firmant & legibus aequis

Imperium, Spartamq; suam conamine toto

Exornare student tutis & finibus vii

Quantò maiores illi meruere triumphos?

Iura celebrantur plusquam Minōia bella



## into hir Citie of Norwich.

Quis non præponet Solomonia regna paternis?  
Prætulit ipse Deus, qui non sua templa Davidem  
Belligerum voluit manibus fabricare cruentis.

Pacificus sacras extruxit filius ades  
Qui iusto sanctoque sui moderamine regni  
Clarus, in æternum memori celebrabitur auro.

Quis non ante Numæ felicia tempora ponet  
Romuleis bellis rigidus? Quæ denique possunt  
Singula si lustres conferri secula nostris?  
O memoranda mihi quæ gloria pace paratur.

POLE. Sed me laurea delectat. POLI. Me mitis oliua,

POLE. At pulchrum multis dominari gentibus. POLI. Esto

σου δὲ δὲ ὡς ἔστις. POLE. Fortis memorabile nomen  
Magnanimumq; ducis toto clarescit in orbe.

POLI. Exiguas quantum stellæ radiantia Phæbi

Lumina, sublustres tenebras lux alma diei:

Ciuilis tantum superat prudentia Martem.

POLE. Vis dirimam nostram Critici sententia litem?

Non etenim lingua tecum contendere pergam

Cui pugna est assueta manus. POLI. Placet, ergo loquatur

Et statuatur finem Criticus certaminis huius

Ambiguas doctè nouit componere lites.

CRITI. Quisq; suo trahitur studio, non omnibus idem

Est animus, iuuat hunc tranquilla pacis, at illum

Martis & horridi delectat gloria belli,

Sed mea iam breuiter quæ sit sententia dicam.

Felix qui longo cruciatus membra dolore

Post multos noctu gemitus, suspiria luce

Amixtas tandem vires animumq; recepit.

Sed tamen hic quanto felicius esset habendus

Languida si nunquam sensissent corpora morbum?

Cur geritur bellum læta nisi pacis amore?

Quasi consilio poterit, fatiq; benignis

Νοσφι ἅ τ' ἐρ πολεμῶν seruari, bella facessant

Perpetua maior pacis quam gloria Martis

Si modo labe caret maculis nec spargitur ulla

# The receyning of the Q. Maieſtie

Εἰς ἐλλένσιον σιμνοτάτης βασιλείας Λεονόσιχου.

Ιοθίμη βασιλεία κλέως καὶ δόξα Βριτάννων,  
ἢ μέγας δ'ράνοθεν σκῆπτρον ἔδωκε θεός  
ἥλυθες, ἡμετέρῳ πολυήρατος ἐνθαδ'ε θύμῳ  
φιλτερος ἄποτ' ἀναξ ἀρχομένοισι πᾶσι  
Νῦν κραδίη γάρ πᾶσι ἐνι σφίεσι ιᾶνθη  
ὣ συμπασα πόλις χαῖρε ἀνασσα βοᾷ  
Μηποτε τριπνοτέρου σωέβη καὶ κάλλιου ἡμᾶρ  
ἢ θεᾶ γηθοσύνης αἰτία πολλὰ φέρει.  
Τῆς μαλὰ δ' ἡμ' χάρας βασιλέυοις ποτ' ἵνα κῶρυ  
αἰολίη θνητοῖς ἀθανάτοιστε φίλη.

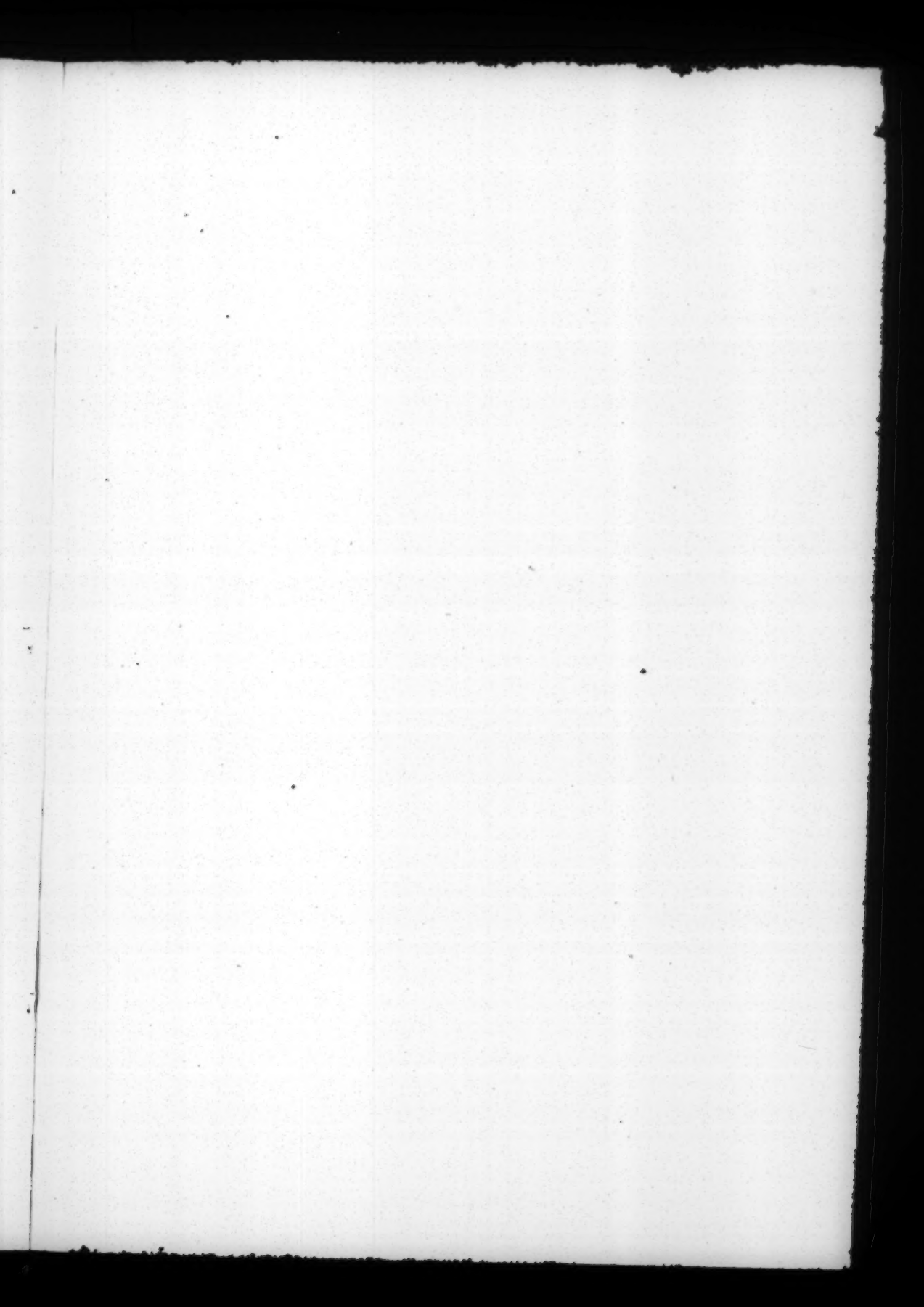
into hir Citie of Norwich.  
Ad Ciuitatem Norwicensem de  
Aduentu Serenissimæ Reginae  
ELIZABETHAE.

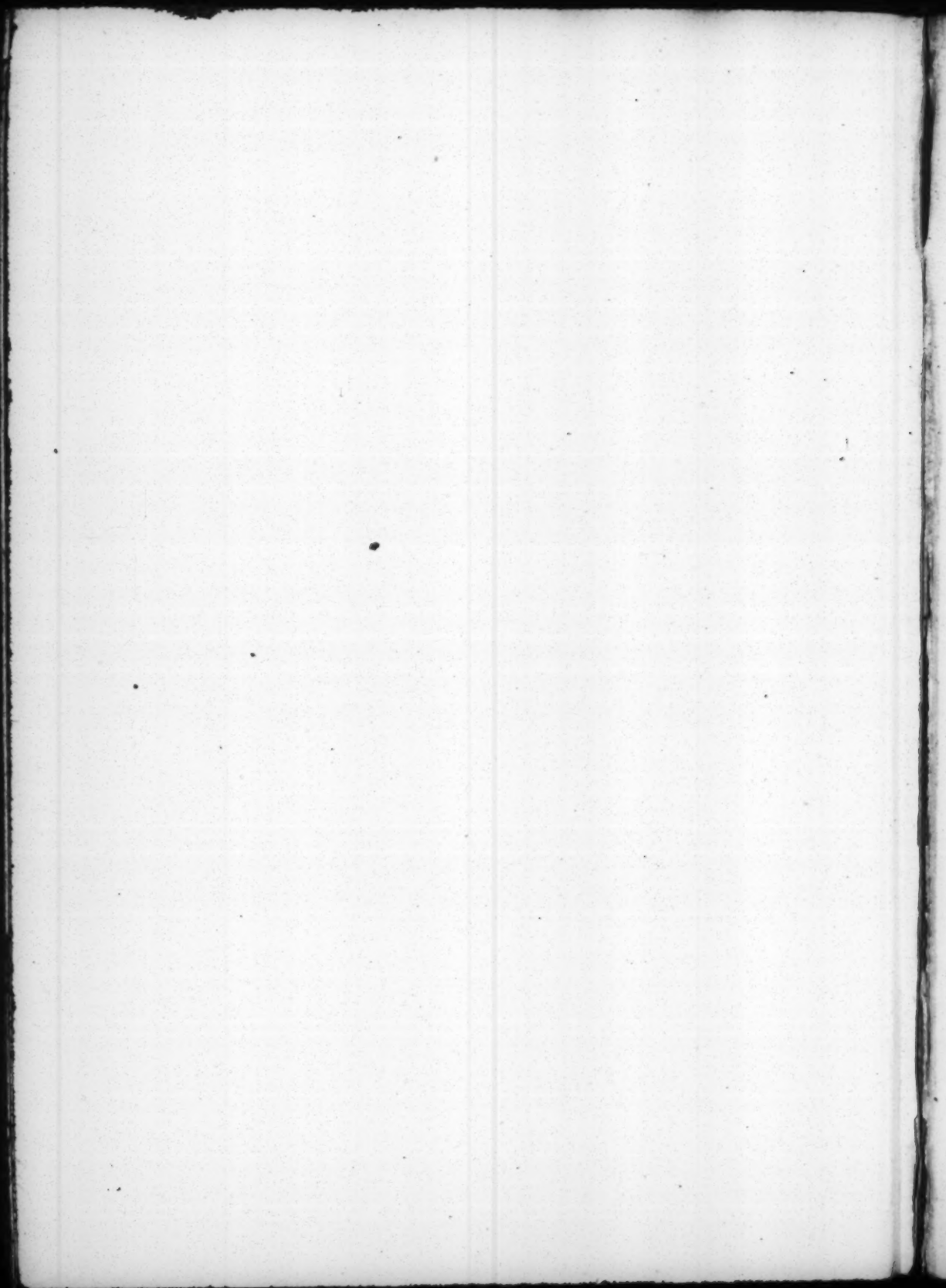
*I*, Rgo tibi antiquæ laudes, & auita resurget  
Gloria Norwice, & ueteris spes reddita fama est:  
Namq; tuos Regina lares felicibus intrat  
Auspicjs, clarumq; tua Iubar intululit Vrbi,  
Magnum numen habes, quo nil augustius usquam  
Sol videt, aut ingens maius complectitur orbis.  
Illa suis magnum veræ pietatis amorem  
Rescivit, sanctamq; fidem sine fraude dolosa  
Reddidit æternis è fontibus: illa tumentum  
Aequontemq; Dio semet Regumq; Tyrannum  
Ergit, & Inferno damnatum carcere merisit.  
Perge pjs Animis dignasq; euoluit gratas,  
Aduentumq; sacrum Diuinæ Principis altis  
Laudibus illustre, vocesq; in sidera mitte,  
Nampe facis: video motus vultusq; tuorum  
Feruoresq; auidos, plaususq; & anibula flagrantem.  
Pectora, sincerassq; præces, at q; undiq; vulgi  
Lætitiâ ingentem: neq; enim hæc sacra frequentant  
Soli pûmates Urbis, lectusq; senatus,  
Quin etiam populus, pueri, inuula q; puellæ  
Exultant Animis: adeo vox omnibus una est  
Aduentasse decus Regni, at q; hæc Vrbe coruscum  
Illuxisse Iubar, magnumq; in secula famam  
Norwico partam, nullus quam carpere liuor  
Aut violare potest, nostris non eximet ætas  
Mentibus, aut nigra condet sub nube vetustus.  
Macte animis, notat ista deus, meritumq; laborem  
Laudat, & obsequijs vestris studioq; fideli  
Attribuet longas, optatæ Principis Annos.

Cul. Goldingham, Mag. Artis.









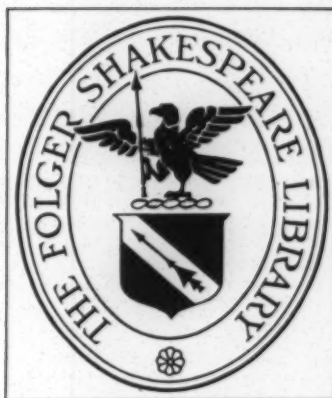
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